FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

VALUABLE LANDS and MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS lying on Fish creek in Harnett county, N C, and extending to the Cape Fear River, in all, about fifteen hundred acres.

On the premises is a very comfortable Dwelling House, and all necessary out houses; also, a first rate GRIST MILL, and a number one CIRCULAR SAW MILL, capable of cutting from three to five thousand feet of Lumber per day. Both mills are run by an over-shot wheel. The stream is never failing, affording sufficient water to run the Mills. The Grist Mill now tolls from 10 to 12 bushels of corn per week. It is a good location for a Flouring Mill; and the frame for one is now up, and most of the material for the machinery on the spot and ready to be put together. There is, also, a Store House on the premises, and for a purchaser wishing to sell goods it is a good stand.

The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed, and it is noted for excellent water.

There are about 300 acres of good farming land lying on each side of Fish creek, of which about 50 acres are under cultivation. Growth, dogwood, hickory, oak and short leaved pine. The balance of the land is heavily timbered with long leaved pines, convenient to the mill.

Said lands are 4 miles from Summerville, at which place there is a first rate Classical School, and about 6 miles from Lillington, the county site. It is not amiss to add, that gold has been discovered at different points on the lands described, and that the indications are most favorable. Reference may be made to Jno. W. Howard, Topsail Sound, Jas. A. Bethea, A. B. Horton, or the subscriber at Summerville.

S. W. DOUGLAS.

Feb'y 18, 1863. 5*5tpd

460 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated on the west side of Cape Fear River, 13 miles below Fayetteville. On the above premises there is a comfortable Dwelling, all necessary out-buildings, a good Store and Ware-house, and is an excellent stand for a country merchant. There is a fine young apple and peach Orchard and a good scuppernong Vineyard. There is about 200 acres of River and Swamp Land, of which about 100 is in cultivation, and produces finely. There is also about 50 acres of up-land cleared, with clay subsoil, and produces well. There is a public Ferry on the River, which is profitable and adds a great deal to the convenience of the owner.

I will take pleasure in showing these lands to any one who desires to purchase. Persons wishing any further information, will address me at Gray's Creek P. O., Cumberland Co., N C.

THOS. W. DEVANE.

Feb. 16. 5*4tpd

100 BAGS SALT, for sale by J. A. McDONALD.
Oakland, Chatham Co. March 7. 9*3t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 15 NEGROES, boys and girls from 12 to 16; also 4 women with one or two children each, about 18 years of age or less. Persons having such property to dispose of would find it to their interest to call on me or address me at Red Springs, Robeson county. I will pay fair cash prices.

HECTOR McNEILL.

March 5, 1863. 9*6tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

LOST.

BETWEEN Fayetteville and Lumber Bridge, a CARPET BAG—red figured Brussels—one hand-hold broken off—containing one Colt's Repeater, one white silk shawl, some clothing, and various other articles. I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars to any person delivering the same to the P. M. at Gilopolis, N. C., or at the Observer office in Fayetteville.

March 6, 1863. 9*2t

CAUTION.

THE Subscribers hereby forbid all persons from trespassing on their lands, lying on the waters of Nicholson's Creek, Flat Creek, Clay Branch, Mill Creek, and Deep Creek, in Cumberland county, either with guns, dogs, or by raising stock, or otherwise.

I. D. GADDY,
A. H. SAUNDERS,
C. S. MOODY.

March 5. 9*3tpd

NOTICE.

AT March Term 1863, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Lee, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the intestate must make payment. Those having claims to be paid must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.

March 2, 1863. 9*3pd

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.
A. H. Sanders, Adm'r, *vs.* Thomas J. Parnell, Amos Parnell and others.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry T. Parnell, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in January 1863.

1*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1863.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.—We are in receipt this morning of a letter from an old friend (a native of the South but long residing at the North) who found himself unable to get away from New York after the war broke out. It bears a Confederate post mark, showing that it was dispatched from New York by some trusty private hand. Omitting its inquiries and statements of private matters, we copy the following interesting and important facts and views. The letter bears date Jan'y 17th 1863:—

"During the reign of terror since the flag excitement, (only suppressed since the Democratic successes in the late elections,) we had to keep very quiet, watched as we were by the vigilance committee and the police; but I can truly say that a large majority of the *educated* classes were, (though still but a trifling minority of the whole people,) during all this time praying for the success of the Southern arms.

"The truest ones in my neighborhood abandoned their churches when they began to preach war, and a number of them have met at ——— ——— ever since on Sundays. All are Northern men—some from Massachusetts. They are as true to the South as any of the sons of Virginia or Carolina.

"Every Confederate victory brings many of them to ——— for felicitation. How sad that the South must believe that she has no friends here! That the hosts of good and true men of the North are powerless to make themselves felt. Not that they love the South; they know perhaps little of it; but they love justice—understand the Constitution—the sanctity of its authority, and that without a strict adherence disintegration and ruin are certain.

"All classes here are greatly alarmed and begin to realize that they can never conquer the South. The National debt is vast; repudiation is feared; ruin is certain. The war, however, must go on as long as the party in power holds the reins and can keep an army in the field. Still, a revolution here is not the least improbable. So alarmed is the Government that it has made us, with New England, a military department, under Gen. Wool.

"Only hold your ground a few months longer, the revolution now begun here—under the vain idea of conciliating the South—will soon be complete. At an immense Democratic meeting in New York city on the 13th inst., President Davis's name being mentioned by Hon. Mr. Cox of Ohio, the vast audience rose and cheered lustily.

"The panic among capitalists here is fearful—the end is near.

"I would like to write over a quire, but must stop."

"THE MONROE DOCTRINE."—A friend and Postmaster writes us that several of our subscribers wish an explanation of "the Monroe doctrine." Briefly, it was a position taken by President Monroe, in his annual Message to Congress of Dec. 2d, 1823, that the powers of Europe would not be permitted to interfere by force with the affairs of any nation on this continent. The declaration was regarded at the time by foreign nations as bold and even impudent; and many in the United States regarded it as imprudent, since it committed their country to an armed resistance of any such European attempt. But year after year it was affirmed and reaffirmed, especially by politicians of the "spread-eagle" order, until the whole world came to regard it as a settled and admissible policy. It is completely exploded now by the French invasion of Mexico, which, if the United States had not already had its hands full in the war with "the rebels," it would have been bound by every pledge made for the last forty years to resist. But Napoleon has exploded the doctrine, and the United States has not even manifested any concern thereat, much less gone to war about it.

PLANT CORN!—We ask the particular attention of every reader to the resolution unanimously adopted in Congress urging the agriculturists of the Confederacy to make the raising of provisions for our armies and people their first object—it might have gone further and said, their sole object. No friend of the Confederacy should plant a cotton or tobacco seed beyond what he wants for his own use. Everything else should be something to eat. And even with all our labor devoted to the production of provisions it is beyond doubt that prices will still be high—too high—and that people will suffer for food. It is true that we hope for a cessation of the war during the year. But that is only a hope; and what if it should not be realized? The food would then be sadly wanted, and all the cotton and tobacco produced would be on hand, almost worthless. It is better to be on the safe side, and give every acre planted to the production of something to eat.

Several of our exchange papers are urging that people at home consume less food than they have been accustomed to—that instead of meat three times a day, they content themselves with it once a day; and that nothing be wasted. The troops in the field are often compelled to put up with half rations; much more willingly should people at home be content thus to restrict themselves and even to suffer greater hardships than that for the sake of the cause.

"How few of us think (says a contemporary) that with a good beef shin made into a rich bowl of soup, a whole family can be abundantly fed with a dinner which would make every soldier in our army feel like whipping half a dozen of the best fed Yankees in the field. The rich ought to set the example, and the poor would follow. Suppose we were to determine to consume only half the quantity of meat which we now consume, what a difference would it make in the market of that article? Until a people learn to deny themselves the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they are not fit to be free, and will not be. The citizen should learn to live like the soldier. Because he has a plenty of money it is no reason why he should buy and consume everything his appetite or his family craves. He should remember that what he unnecessarily wastes is lost to those who are in need."

THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.—A letter to the Editors from Randolph county says:

"A letter was published some time since in the Observer as to the future prospects of a few counties, up in this part of the land, to which I intended to reply; but seeing that others have alluded to it, I may just say that the writer was very much mistaken in his observations. I have fearful forebodings as to the present and future prospects of our people in this county being able to support themselves. The labor here is far the larger part done by white persons, and so many of them are called into the field, causes these painful forebodings. Time will make manifest."

GOOD EFFECTS.—A soldier writes us from Goldsboro' that the company of which he is a member is about 20 men stronger since Gov. Vance issued his Proclamation; that there is not one deserter, but all are hopeful of getting a chance to go home to see their wives and children under the rule to allow furloughs for two men at a time in companies where all are present.

This proclamation has worked wonders. It cannot be too much to say that it has strengthened the army by thousands of brave men, and produced a better feeling among all.

QUERE: What has caused the Richmond Enquirer to discontinue its slanders of North Carolina? We have not seen one such article in that paper for perhaps a month past—not one since it applauded so highly the resolutions of the "still-born party." Has the Irish editor had a hint from some crony in North Carolina, advising him of the indignation he had aroused among men of all old political creeds in this State? We suspect so.

A QUEER ORGAN.—The fact that public notice was given some months ago that all government orders would be published in the Richmond Enquirer, and that when so published they were to be regarded as official, has given to that paper the character of the official organ of President Davis's Administration. The Enquirer indeed denies that it is entitled to such a distinction; but that is mere affectation of modesty. The Administration would do well not only to deny it, but to take care that it shall be in no degree true; for in its present hands the Enquirer is doing the Administration and the Confederacy much harm. It seems that its present Editor is the somewhat notorious Irish adventurer, John Mitchell. And his course has been so strange as to excite suspicion that he is laboring for the benefit of the yankees. This supposition is very plainly stated in the following paragraph from that excellent and able paper, the Richmond Whig, whose loyalty to the Confederacy has never been called in question:—

"*The Very Error of the Moon!*—The Enquirer avows its preference for the Sewards and Sumners, the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, before the Democrats, with their apparently friendly advances. "That Democratic party, (it says,) always was our worst enemy." This will sound strangely to the veteran readers of that paper—and they will wonder what curious monster is at the bellows. *We* have never had any special admiration for the Northern Democracy; but it cannot be denied, that they and a few old line Whigs have alone redeemed the North from utter infamy. They have our hearty good wishes in all their efforts to subvert the despotism, which crushes them and threatens us.

"What is the logic or sense of such articles as are appearing in the Enquirer, on this subject, is past our finding out. They appear, however, to be fully comprehended by the yankees, who are making good use of them—and it may not be uncharitable to suppose they are written for their benefit."

Again: we copy the following also from the Whig:—

"*The Northwest.*—We copy two articles to-day from the New York Herald. The first relates to the importance of the Northwest and the danger of disaffection in that great section to Yankee domination. It concedes that the interests of those States are with the South, and that their revolt from the Yankee yoke would at once put an end to the struggle. This any man, at the North or South, with three grains of brains, can see. If delivered from the hostility of the Northwest, we should not want better fun than to cut up the Eastern Yankees like green gourds.

"The other article from the Herald refers to the recent articles which have appeared in the Richmond Enquirer on this subject. Those articles are nuts to the Yankees. In fact, they have proved a very godsend to those godless wretches. They were at their wit's end for something to stay the progress of disaffection in the Northwest. They saw Rebellion raising its head in all that region, and they felt powerless to resist or appease it. Just at this moment, "*the organ of Jeff. Davis*" (as the Yankees term the Enquirer) came out with its smart articles, denouncing everything at the Northwest, ridiculing and repudiating all idea of any sort of compromise or any effort for detaching that region from the Yankee Government. It was not so much what those articles contained, filled as they were with prejudice and passion and vilipending, that gave them force. It was the paper which published them, and the idea that they spoke the sentiments and opinions of the Confederate administration. We have our own reasons for believing that this is an entire mistake, that the opinions expressed by the Enquirer are not the opinions entertained on this important subject by the Confederate Executive. Great mischief has been done by the misapprehension—it has enabled the organs of Lincoln to chill the rising spirit of rebellion in the Northwest, and almost to extinguish it in the East. See (they exclaim) with what scorn and contempt the organ of Jeff. Davis speaks of the Northern Democrats and their propositions for peace! The veriest dog could not endure such insults!

"John Van Buren has already beat a retreat, urged a more violent prosecution of the war, and counselled all his political associates to follow his example.

"Some of the mischief might be repaired by a formal repudiation of the imputed organship, and by prompt and energetic measures to correct the impression that has been made.

"From all we can gather, there is but one sentiment on this most important subject, either in the army or among the people. Our letters from all parts of the Confederacy are of one tenor. The resolutions of a large meeting of the great county of Albemarle, adopted almost unanimously, speak the prevailing sentiment of Virginia people.

"The proposition is too clear, and is fraught with too momentous and favorable consequences to admit of two opinions among sane men: that every effort of diplomacy should be exhausted to detach the Northwestern States from the Yankee Government and conciliate them to ourselves. The failure of that policy would leave us no worse than we are; its success would lay our enemies at our feet, give us speedy peace, and peace upon a durable basis. These results are incontestable. Are they not worth striving for? Are they not worthy of the most energetic efforts of our Government? It may be argued, that all efforts would be vain. That can only be tested by trial. There are many favorable indications. We know the interests of the Northwestern States are identical with those of the Confederate States, and antagonistic to those of the Eastern Yankees. That's a great advantage to start with. Men, in the long run, are always governed by their interests. Passion may warp them for a time, but in the end, self-interest gains the ascendency. We know we have many warm friends in that region—men allied to us by blood—Virginians, North Carolinians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckians—who are as good haters of Yankees as we are ourselves. They have declared their abhorrence of the Yankee despotism, their desire for peace, and their friendship for us, at the peril of imprisonment; and they have shown their numerical power, by electing a majority of the members of the Legislature in two of the most important Northwestern States. We would meet them in the spirit they profess. When so much is at stake, we would not stand on trifles.

"But we feel that the benefits are too obvious to need discussion. It is like arguing a self-evident proposition. Detach the Northwest from the Yankees *by any means*—employ men and *money* to any extent necessary—the outlay will richly repay; it will deliver us from a desolating war, and ensure us a lasting peace.

"But the Administration must act—it must discard the unfortunate organship of the Enquirer, and take speedy steps for communicating with influential parties in the Northwest."

In the above views the Whig does not in any respect mean to favor the admission of any one of the Northwestern States into our Confederacy, but simply to encourage the feeling of antagonism which has become manifest between that section and the New England section, and which is likely to divide the remainder of the United States into two nations. It is our interest so to divide them; as it is our interest to be friends with the nation which may be formed in the Northwest, though not a part of that nation. Perhaps the true view of the policy of the Confederate States is presented in the letter of an army officer which Mr. Foote published in the same number of the Whig from which we copy the above, and which we publish in another column.

This morning's mail brings us in Tuesday's Congressional proceedings a series of resolutions on this subject introduced by the President's friend, Mr. Barksdale of Miss. See Congressional head.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—E T Pate died in the hospital at Goldsboro', of small pox, and Franklin Newell died at home near Goldsboro', members of Capt Bradbury's Railroad Guards.

On 15th Feb'y, in the hospital at Lynchburg, Va., Mr R H Whitlock, aged 32 years, from Yadkin county.

At the Medical College Hospital, Dec. 26th, Private J J Louden, Co F, 34th Reg't, aged 19, of Cleaveland county.

At Fort Strong, near Wilmington, Feb'y 10th, Joseph R. Heath, a member of the "River Guards," aged 19.

In Richmond, 10th ult., R. C. Hunter, of Mecklenburg county, a member of Co. H, 35th Regiment.

On the 7th inst., at the Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, Thomas J. Cansler, of Lincoln county, formerly of the Bethel Reg't, but more recently of the 57th.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after speeches urging the necessity of the action recommended in view of the present prospect of the duration of the war:—

"Whereas, a strong impression prevails throughout the country, that the war, now being waged against the people of the Confederate States, may terminate during the present year; and whereas, this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency; therefore,

"*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America,* That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress, that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war, as the only condition proffered by the enemy, short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war, should be persisted in; and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people, should be the first object of all agriculturists. Wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will ensure a sufficiency of food for all classes, and for every emergency, thereby with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

"2. Resolved, that the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor, as his judgment may dictate."

On Tuesday, the Senate passed a substitute for the House Impressment Bill. We know nothing of original or substitute. Also, a bill requiring persons *sending* letters to soldiers to prepay the postage. A bill giving Cabinet officers seats on the floor of the Senate, and the privilege of discussing measures relating to their departments, respectively, was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, the Senate food resolutions were passed with the following amendment:—

"And that the President be also requested in such proclamation to give to the producers of food the assurance that if at any time it shall become necessary to impress provisions or forage for public uses, just compensation will be made to the owners according to the fair market value at the time and place of seizure."

Mr. Barksdale of Miss. (the President's next friend in the House) introduced the following resolutions:—

Whereas: The earnest efforts made by the Government of the Confederate States, immediately upon its organization, "to establish friendly relations between it and the Government of the United States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between them upon principles of right, equity and good faith, having proved unavailing by reason of the refusal of the Government of the United States to hold intercourse with the Commissioners appointed by the Confederate Government for the purposes aforesaid; or to listen to any proposals for a peaceful solution of all causes of difference between them: And whereas, the Government of the United States having waged war against the Confederate States with a purpose to reduce them to the condition of conquered provinces, and having conducted it contrary to the rules of civilized nations and the sacred rights of humanity, by the practice of every barbarity which malice and depravity could suggest; with a ferocious determination "to sacrifice to disappointed vengeance what their injustice lost and their power cannot regain:" And whereas, during a fierce and devastating struggle of two years it has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to thwart the plans of the wicked authors of the war, and to bless the armies of the Confederate States with favorable results on the field of battle: And whereas, the conviction of the people of the Confederate States in the justice of their cause is unabated, and their confidence in its final triumph unshaken; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States, That necessity alone having forced the people of these States to take up arms to maintain their right of self-government, and in obedience to the principle of self-preservation, which, with nations, as with individuals, is the first law of nature, the people of these States will continue to make whatever sacrifice may be required for the attainment of these just ends.

Resolved, That movements having been inaugurated in several of the United States looking to an accommodation of the differences existing between the belligerents, it is the true policy of the Confederate States Government to accord a respectful consideration to any proposition having that object in view, provided it is consistent with the design to preserve its separate and distinctive national character, which may be submitted by the duly constituted authorities of any of the said States.

Be it further Resolved, That whenever any one or more of the said States bordering on the Mississippi river shall desist from this unprovoked war on the Confederate States, the Government of these States is prepared to waive, for the benefit of the said States its right, according to the well-settled principles of international law, to the sole and exclusive navigation of that portion of the said stream which flows within the limits of its territories, and to secure to them the free navigation thereof by treaty stipulation as they have already provided for by legal enactment.

The rule was suspended, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of N. C., offered a joint preamble and resolutions setting forth that a war of two years has demonstrated the impracticability of forcing upon the people of the Confederate States a government not of their own choice, or of any future restoration of the Union, and that for the purpose of bringing about an honorable peace, the following basis is proposed: The recognition of the independence of the Confederate States; the withdrawal of troops from Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and the question of political division to be determined by the popular will; a fair partition of the territories and division of the public property as it existed at the formation of the Confederate States; a restoration of confiscated and sequestered property, and payment of debts due; and the free navigation of the Mississippi river and Chesapeake Bay.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—A Congressional committee has been investigating Mr. Mallory's doings, and the testimony in the case fills 2,000 pages of manuscript. It has been ordered to be printed, and will make a book of 1000 octavo pages. Cost $2000 for 500 copies. Whether Mr. Mallory shares the fate of his ships and is "blown up," we have not yet heard.

We are indebted to Lieut. McFadyen of Co. A, 63d Reg't, for a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 26th ult. Its news has been anticipated. Its small quantity of advertising, (only 4 columns out of 24) indicates that business is dull in Philadelphia.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: As Friday the 27th inst. has been appointed by the President of these Confederate States as a day of fasting and prayer, a poor soldier, who volunteered in the defence of his country's rights and who is anxious to return home to his little children, would request through your columns and the columns of our newspapers generally, that the day be observed by all christians as a day of universal fasting and earnest prayer to God for a speedy peace, and that the universal custom of only holding service in our Churches during the morning be departed from on the present occasion and service be also held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon wherever practicable, and especially by our soldiers in every camp,—the object of which will be to request God to change the hearts of our enemies towards us and grant us a speedy peace.

At 5 o'clock I propose that every christian in civil or military life, and especially the wives, mothers and sisters of our brave soldiers, retire to their closets and in faith pray for a speedy peace; and perhaps God may hear our prayers and stop this unholy strife, and permit us to return to our homes.

My request can be easily complied with; and as it will give satisfaction to many of our brave soldiers, I am in hopes it will be regarded by christians of all denominations. G.

Newspapers generally please copy.

From Kentucky.—A gentleman who came out of the heart of Kentucky, a few days ago, brings information that Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has wrought a very great change in public sentiment and that many who were heretofore decided Union men are now strong for the South. It will be remembered that some months ago, gentlemen, for the privilege of taking the Yankee oath of allegiance, were charged, according to their ability to pay, from $50 up to $5,000; and where they could not pay the money, property to the amount levied was taken. A few weeks ago, in fright at the present state of public feeling, Gen. Boyle issued an order that all who had taken pay should refund the money or property. The Lincoln Marshal in Bourbon county, who had taken the property of a gentleman, was called upon by the owner for its restoration. The Marshal being unable to refund, the gentleman at once had him arrested and imprisoned, and at last accounts he was still in limbo. This shows that a great revolution has taken place, and that we yet have much to hope for in Kentucky.

Richmond Dispatch.

From Below.—The 12,000 yankees who sensationists reported at McDaniel's farm, in ten miles of Kinston, on Saturday night, have disappeared, and Kinston is as quiet as Goldsmith's deserted village. The best informed put the force at and about Newbern at from 3 to 6000 and not more, and an advance even as far as Kinston with such a force is out of the question. Parties who came up last evening reported all as quiet.

Raleigh Progress, 11th.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 10.—All quiet here. No signs of the enemy except the usual number of blockaders off the bar.

Decision in the Case of the Adjutant General.—The Supreme Court has decided, all the Judges concurring, that the office of Adjutant General is vacant and that in Governor Vance is vested the right and power to fill the vacancy. The appointment, we suppose, will be made at once.—*Raleigh Press, 11th.*

SALT.—The salt committee of the Virginia Legislature has made a contract for 600,000 bushels at $1 50 per bushel.

COTTON.—The Confederate Government's purchases of cotton amount to 148,595 bales—average cost 12¼ cts.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HOLMES, N. C., March 8, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I will drop you a few lines concerning the pay of the soldiers' wives in Sampson and Wake Counties. In Wake county they get $15 per month and in Sampson they get the large sum of about $10. I tell you, gentlemen, that is not enough. Some people will say let the soldier send his money home to support his family. Sir, I tell you he has a use for all the money that he gets; he has to buy part of his clothes, and not only that, he has to buy something to eat, and when all this is done he has not got much left, if all the soldiers are used like the soldiers of Camp Holmes. They have not received the State bounty, though they have been in service seven months, and have not received any of their wages yet. They are all out of money at this time; and if the pay of the soldiers' wives in Sampson county is not raised they and their children are bound to suffer. So I hope the gentlemen will look at this with a pitying eye and a feeling heart and see that the children of that County are fed.

DAVID R. AUTREY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Juvenile Knitting Society acknowledges the receipt of 2 prs socks from Miss Fannie Hollingsworth, 1 pr from Miss Emma Johnson, 1 pr from Miss Josephine Sandy.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs Arch'd Smith.

DIED,

In this place, on Tuesday, 10th inst., in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES POLLOCK HOOPER, consort of the Rev. William Hooper, and daughter of the late Edward Jones, for many years Solicitor General of the State.

In Lower Fayetteville, on the 9th inst., of diptheria, JOHN McS., son of John L. and Francis Perry, aged 3 years 3 months and 27 days.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 10th inst., MARY, daughter of Taylor Johnson, aged 22 years and 10 months. She had been afflicted with consumption for twelve months, yet she bore her affliction with the greatest patience and christian fortitude. She professed religion at the age of 18, and from that time to her death she was a true, consistent member of the Methodist E. Church. A few moments before her departure, she extended her hand and bade her father, brothers and sisters farewell, and said "sweet Jesus." Farewell dear sister, we hope to meet you where death will part us no more; we will no more see thee nor hear thy sweet voice; but we hope to follow on in thy footsteps, and when called to die we hope to be also ready.

Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died in the Hospital at Wilson, N. C., Feb. 28, of typhoid-pneumonia, Thomas J. Troutman, private in Co. I, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county,) 52d Reg't N. C. T., aged 19 years.

By the death of Mr. Troutman, the Confederacy has lost a true soldier, and his parents a dutiful son. He had been in the service about eleven months previous to his death. He was in the attack the 52d Reg. made upon the three gun-boats in Blackwater River near Franklin, Va., the 1st of October 1862, and in the battle near Goldsboro', 17th Dec. following. In these battles, he stood to his post nobly and dauntlessly, and on all occasions, while in the service of his country, he was found at the post of duty and honor. He was a noble, generous, unselfish, and affable young man, and much beloved by his comrades under arms. While we deeply sympathize with his fond parents and relatives, we say to the dead

Tommie, rest! Your warfare is o'er,
The clash of arms you'll hear no more;
But in your silent tomb you lie
Like all the good and brave who die.—B. K. C.

LOST.

A SADDLE, the skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted in front and high back tree, little worn about covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel in Clinton a few days prior to last Superior Court held for Sampson. Any person leaving said saddle with Mr Powell at Clinton, or giving any intelligence so that I get it, will be kindly thanked and liberally paid.

GAINEY WEST.

Newton Grove, N. C., March 3. 9*3tpd

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings

WILL be given in exchange for CORN and PEAS at the *Beaver Creek Factory;* and will, if desired by the purchasers, sell for *CASH* One-Half as much more yarns and sheetings as the corn and peas amount to.

J. H. HALL, Ag't.

Feb'y 18. 5*6t

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

North Carolina, Robeson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1863.

ORDERED by the Court, that the following persons be appointed Assessors, to assess the value of the Lands and Negroes in their respective Districts, to wit:

Howellsville District—J A Rozier, J P, J C Sinclair, H B Howell.

St Paul's—William Davis, J P, D M Currie, John Caldwell.

Lumber Bridge—Angus McDonald, J P, S J Cobb, D W McGoogan.

McCrimmon's—Alex'r McMillan, J P, John McInnis, Wm C McNeill.

McEachern's—D S Morrison, J P, J H McMillan, Arch'd McEachern, Jr.

Smith's—John P Smith, J P, Arch'd Smith, Calvin Black.

Alfordsville—M McRae, J P, Sion Alford, R L Monroe.

Thompson's—J C McKeller, J P, Joseph Thompson, Rich'd Townsend.

White House—Arch'd Thompson, J P, H F Pitman, Henry Bullock, Jr.

Sterling's Mills—J F Britt, J P, Bright Williams, K Atkinson.

Britt's—J A Lawson, J P, D F Edmund, H T Pope.

Wishart's—Eli Wishart, J P, Uriah Pitman, John Warwick.

Lumberton—B Freeman, J P, T J Morisey, D Lewis.

Humphrey's—S B Rozier, J P, Wm McMillan, H B Ellis.

Back Swamp—D C McIntyre, J P, J P Barnes, Wm B Thompson.

The Act of the General Assembly requires that the Board of Assessors should complete their lists by the 1st Monday of April, and on Thursday subsequent to the 1st Monday of April the persons who were appointed Justices of the Peace to the members of the different Boards shall meet at the Court House and organize themselves into a County Board of Valuation. In case a Justice of the Peace of any District Board, from any cause, cannot attend, the elder of the two members of the Board shall take his place.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

March 11, 1863. 2t

TO THE TEACHERS OF THE SOUTH.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan'y 12th, 1863.

At the last annual meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, held in the town of Lincolnton, on the 14th and 15th of October last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recommend a general Convention of the Teachers of the Confederate States, to be held at ——— on ———, 1863, to take into consideration the best means for supplying the necessary text books for schools and colleges, and for uniting their efforts for the advancement of the cause of education in the Confederacy; and that the Executive Committee of the Association be directed to correspond with teachers in the various States on the subject.

We have thought it would facilitate the accomplishment of the object of the above resolution, to suggest a time and place for the holding of the Convention referred to; and we accordingly recommend that the meeting take place in Columbia, South Carolina, on Tuesday, April 28th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The importance of this movement will be readily appreciated by every friend of our beloved country; and we feel sure that no class of persons can be more useful in achieving, under God, the independence of a nation, than those who are engaged in training the hearts and minds of the young.

The integrity of society itself demands that at least those of our text books which relate to moral and political science should not be prepared by persons who hold opinions in conflict with those on which our institutions are based; and if our schools are ever to be purged of the semi-infidel literature of the world, we will never have a better opportunity than the present for the commencement of this good work.

We would add, in addition, that our national enemies arraign us at the bar of the civilized world as a people of inferior moral development and capability; and every consideration which can appeal to our pride, to our patriotism and to our manhood, as well as to our sense of duty to God and to our fellow men, should prompt those who labor in the moral domain, to be up and doing.

We cannot afford to permit any exigency which our vindictive foes can bring upon us, to arrest our efforts in behalf of those agencies which, next to religion, do most to promote the welfare of society; and we know that if the rising generation is properly instructed the lapse of time will, by the blessing of Providence, but insure that independence for which those, who are now on the stage of action, are so heroically contending.

Believing that these views meet with your hearty concurrence, we respectfully and earnestly invite you to meet us in council at the time and place specified above, fully believing that, by the Divine favor, we may thus be enabled to lay, in this day of trial, the foundation of a work which will redound to the honor and prosperity of our noble country.

With much respect, we are truly yours,

C. H. WILEY,
Supt. of Common Schools of N. C.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Editor N. C. Journal of Education.
WILLIE J. PALMER,
Print. N. C. Inst. Deaf and Dumb and Blind,
Executive Committee.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Estates of Robert Williams and John Royal are hereby requested to make payment. JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Owensville, March 3, 1863. 8*2tpd

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1863.
Jas. A. Covington, Adm'r of Jno. P. Covington, dec'd, *vs* Eliza J. Covington, et. al.
Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Eliza J. Covington, is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless she appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in Jan'y 1863.

1*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.

W. R. MEDLIN.

Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14. 9-4tpd

SPECIE WANTED.

A Small amount of GOLD or SILVER wanted. Apply at this Office. Feb'y 16.

FOR SALE,

1100 ACRES of VALUABLE PINE LAND in Moore County, near the Centre Plank Road, and near Blue's Bridge. Apply to

J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis.

March 3. 8-6tpd

Copperas! Copperas!!

300 LBS. SUPERIOR QUALITY COPPERAS. Also 10 Tierces FRESH BEAT RICE. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Jan'y 8, 1863. 92tf

SALT! SALT!!

25 SACKS for sale by ROBERT MITCHELL.

Dec. 22. 88-tf

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 23D N. C. REG'T, March 4.

Messrs. Editors:—For the gratification of the friends of the Montgomery Vols. (Co. C, 23d N. C. Reg't,) I give you a sketch of its history, from the time we evacuated Manassas, 8th March, 1862. We left our camp on Bull Run, on that day, on a march, we knew not where, and arriving in about 1½ miles from Manassas, halted for the day. In the evening we were drawn up in line of battle awaiting the approach of the enemy. In about an hour a courier came and I suppose brought intelligence that we might plod on our weary march, as the enemy were not close upon us. It was now nearly sun-set, when we started again south-ward. Having arrived at Manassas, we halted, stacked arms, and proceeded to treat ourselves to a new suit of clothes and a new blanket; however we were hurried away before all of us fitted, and tramp, tramp, our columns, four deep, filled the muddy roads that night till nearly day-break, when we halted to take a nap of one hour, and then refresh ourselves with a cup of warm coffee and a cracker, preparatory to a long day's march. It soon commenced raining and continued at intervals until we reached Rapidan. Here we stayed for three or four weeks—and two days in succession it sleeted, snowed and rained—and we were without tents. How well do I remember how we all suffered —with nothing but our blankets to protect us from the piercing cold; it was suffering beyond expression. Our time expired here, and we marched to Orange Court House to take the cars, but the orders being countermanded we marched back with sad disappointment—rumors being afloat that we were going to North Carolina. Some four or five days elapsed, and we again folded our blankets, with joyous hearts, almost sure we would go to our native State to defend her soil, having been without her limits for nearly twelve months.

We mount the iron horse, and off for Richmond, the boys yelling and shouting at the ladies on the road-side as they waved their hankerchiefs and bid us God speed to meet the invading foe. We arrived at Richmond about 9 o'clock at night, wet and cold, having rain in the evening. All having got off safe, we were informed that a nice supper awaited us at the Market House, which was indeed gratifying to our ravenous appetites, (having so long subsisted on nothing but beef and bread.) We marched down and participated in a sumptuous supper of everything nice and good, and filled our haversacks with *three days' rations*. We again formed to be marched to the depot and, to our disappointment, took the York River R. R. instead of the R. & P. R. R., and went to West Point, where we sailed to Yorktown. It being a cold, windy and rainy day, we suffered much from West Point to Yorktown. Having sent our wagons by land, we had no cooking utensils and had to cook our bread in the ashes and broil our beef on the coals. Nothing of particular interest occurred there of which you have not heard. We evacuated Yorktown on the night of 3d May, marched all night and the next day, passed Williamsburg 4 miles and camped for the night. Next morning about 9 or 10 o'clock heard heavy guns in the direction of Williamsburg, indicating an attack upon our forces. To save our wagon train we were compelled to hold the enemy in check, at least for a day.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we were ordered back to reinforce our comrades, which we did with cheerfulness. Having reached the suburbs of the battle field we formed to charge a battery which was playing on our forces from the left. Just before sundown we moved forward on the battery, but owing to some misfortune which has long since been made manifest we came off the field only partially engaging in the fight, and remained in line of battle nearly all night, a bitter, cold and rainy night. Early in the morning we commenced retreating. The mud was knee deep for ten miles; and for three days from there to Chickahominy River we subsisted on parched corn that we could take from the horses feeding on the road side, or anything we could get, as it was impossible to draw rations on account of transportation. Having arrived on the Chickahominy we were ordered to hold an election at the reorganization of the Reg't, which resulted as follows: A. F. Scarbrough Capt., John R. Nicholson 1st Lieut., A. F. Saunders 2d Lieut., and Jere Coggin 3d Lieut. E. J. Christian, our former 1st Lieut. was elected Major of the Reg't.

We marched from the Chickahominy to Richmond, and picketed and skirmished occasionally with the enemy. In the skirmish of the 30th May the gallant Capt. Scarborough laid down his life, gallantly performing his duties to his country. We were thoroughly drenched that night, as there was quite a heavy rain and thunder storm. All clear and bright the next morning, orders were issued to clean up the guns, as there certainly would be a pitched battle that day. Everything ready we were in line with thirty-four men good and true. The last signal gun having fired, the clear firm voice of our Brigadier rang out "forward march." The time was certainly come now to try the bravery of these boys. Onward we moved with a firm steady tramp till the pickets commenced firing upon each other, and then some faltered, but a few cheering words soon moved them up again, and the contest becoming more general, we moved on with a more determined spirit. Our boys did remarkably well, with a very few exceptions which I will not mention. The killed, wounded and prisoners are as follows:

Killed—F. W. Dumas, a brave and noble boy. Mortally wounded—Serg't G. T. Bledsoe, Privates John Hutchins, J. R. Haywood, R. K. Hunt, J. M. Cogggin. Severely wounded—Lt. J. R. Nicholson, Privates A. A. Hunsucker and J. L. Hall. Slightly wounded—Lt. Jere Coggin, Corpl. Thos. Pemberton, Corpl. E. S. Brewer, Privates E. Green and A. Green. Taken prisoner—R. F. Saunders.

We did not fight on the following day, as the line was not attacked at our point. After the battle was over we camped near Richmond. Here we drew some tents, the first since the evacuation of Manassas; a period of four months, without anything to shelter us from the weather. We drilled and threw up breast works while we stayed here. We were not engaged in the battle of Mechanicsville, but eye witnesses, having been held in reserve, but were present at the battle of Coal Harbor. That, too, was a hard fought battle, but we had not the misfortune to meet with as many casualties, as at Seven Pines. They were as follows:

Mortally wounded—Private Alex. Campbell. Severely wounded.—Privates W. A. Nall and Samul H. Maner. Slightly wounded—Lt. A. F. Saunders, Privates, Lewis Parker, and T. J. Candle. We rested the next day, preparing ourselves for that wild, terrific battle of Malvern Hill, the fierceness of which is not equalled in the annals of the world. The casualties were as follows: Killed—Private T. J. Bright jr. Severely wounded—Serg't Alex. Epps. Slightly wounded—Privates W. P. Hillard and James Coggin. The fury of that long to be remembered day having subsided, we came back close to Richmond to camp.

We commenced our March to "Maryland, my Maryland," on the 17th August, stopped at Hanover Court House four days, when we renewed the march, varying from fifteen to twenty miles per day, through the long, hot, and dusty roads, and at evening when halted for the night, the boys were wearied and worn out, like a flower withered and drooping. Many names could I mention, men of this Company, who marched from Richmond to Maryland a distance of 200 miles without a shoe on their feet. We cross the Potomac! and are now in Maryland. Lay on the opposite bank all day, and continued the march at night, and the next day until we reached Frederick city, where we rested for nearly a week.

Our columns moving on in the State we of course had to follow, while the enemy was close behind us; and having halted for a day between Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg, therefrom we were ordered to go back, the enemy evidently showing themselves to attack us. Having reached the summit of South Mountain, we marched by the flank down the side of the mountain on the right of the turnpike road, and having formed our line of battle behind a rock fence, we waited for the enemy. About twenty or thirty minutes expired and here they came, charging through a corn field, by divisions, against our single Brigade. We stood the charge with coolness two successive times, but the third was too strong for us—and we were compelled to give way to their odds. We lost no men while behind the wall, but in the charge the brave Edward F. Howell, a private, lost his life; private A. C. Morrison wounded; and prisoners, Serg. A. Epps, W. S. Robinson, and A. C. Morrison privates. We scampered over the rough and rugged mountain the best we could and formed but did not again during the day engage in the fight, having lost some of our best field officers. We passed off the time the best we could being very much fatigued and worn out for grub, until the furious battle of Sharpsburg, of which I cannot say anything more than you already know, except the casualties, which were as follows: Killed—Privates A. Coggin and Jas. Coggin. Mortally wounded—Privates S. W. Harris and Alsey Russell. Severely wounded—Lt. A. F. Saunders and Lt. Jere Coggin, Privates Wm. Harris, J. F. Lewis and J. L. Saunders. Slightly wounded—Jacob Jordan.

The fury of this battle having subsided, it was thought best by our Generals to withdraw our troops from Maryland, crossing the Potomac at Shepherdstown. We halted at Bunker's Hill, Winchester and Strasburg and other little towns till November, when we commenced evacuating that part of the Valley, about the 20th of the month. A long and tedious march we had, crossing the Blue Ridge, but quite a picturesque view. It was, indeed, "grand, gloomy and peculiar," to stand upon a pinacle of the mountain, and look down upon the plains of that lovely Valley, and see the grand Army, as it wended its way up the long and meandering road that crossed the mountain. Then turn for a moment and see the gay young soldier boy break ranks and spring from the road to fill his canteen with the aquatic fluid that so freely flowed from the mountain side —"a moment seen then gone forever," far from the eye, down, down the steep rugged rocks. The Army passes on, we cannot remain longer to refresh our weary minds with the beautiful scenery that surrounds us, or inhale the balmy breezes that so gently fold us in their embraces. We pass on to Gordonsville, where we stop for a week. We set out from here, after a good long rest, and arrived at Port Royal, where we suffered from exposure from a snow, not having any tents. We do not remain idle long, but go to work and build winter quarters, which were constructed after the collier huts, if any of you have ever seen one. We did not long enjoy our quarters, before we were ordered to the battle of Fredericksburg, but did not get into the fight, being held in reserve. That over, we retire from the field, and go into camp, where we are now in comfortable winter quarters enjoying ourselves the best we can.

When we first left Montgomery county, we had 97 enlisted men, and of the original number only 46 remain with us. There have been 6 killed, 8 died of wounds, 21 died of disease, 9 discharged, 4 promoted and 3 deserted. Having been recruited with Conscripts, we muster 78 aggregate. CO. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 7.

List of Deaths in Co. H, 30th Reg't N. C. T., up to the above date.

John W McIver, died at Smithville, Nov 8, 1861; W W Cox, at Camp Wyatt, Nov'r; W A Thomas, at his home in Moore Co., Dec'r 1; Duncan Goins, Wilmington, March 10, 1862; Wm M Wicker, killed at Coal Harbor, Va., June 27; J C Cole and J D Mashburn, killed at Malvern Hill, Va, July 1; J B Graham, drowned in Cape Fear River, July 1; Wm McCullock and K W Wicker, in Richmond, of wounds received at Malvern Hill, July 3d and 11th; Daniel Buie, in Richmond, of wounds received at Coal Harber, July 14; J D Morris, near Richmond, Va, July 16; John J Wicker, ditto, July 19; A D McPherson, ditto, July 22; Stanford Hunter, ditto, July 22; J W Thomas and S W Graham, in Richmond, Va, Aug 1 and 14; N M N Cole, near Richmond, Va, Aug 16; James Brown, killed at Sharpsburg, Md, Sept 17; M A McIver, in Richmond, Va, Sept; D K McPherson, Lynchburg, Va Nov 25; Edward McIver, near Port Royal, Va, Dec'r 13; Neill McDonald, at his home in Moore Co, Dec'r 25; Alvis Wicker, Staunton, Va, Dec'r 17; Bennet Lawrance, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, Md, Sept 24; D McDougald, of wounds received in battle of Fredericksburg, Dec'r; A J Watson, at his home in Moore Co, Feb' 11, 1863. J. J. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called meeting of the members of Co. G, 46th N. C. T., Capt. O. W. Carr was called to the chair, and Serg't J. W. Brock appointed Sec'y. On motion, Lieut. R. S. Small, Corp'l J. F. Cavnesr and Private W. P. Brower were appointed a committee, who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have recently heard that it has seemed good to the great Ruler of the universe, in His inscrutable providence, to remove from earth our highly esteemed friend and fellow-soldier, R. W. STINSON, 2d Lieut. Co. G, 46th N. C. T., who was wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17th, rejoined company Oct. 9th, and though unfit for duty, remained at his post till after the battle of Fredericksburg; and whose health continued rapidly to decline till death closed his career at his father's house in Randolph county, N. C., Feb'y 3d, 1863.

Resolved, That by this disponsation of an all-wise Providence, the company has lost a gallant and faithful officer, and our cause a brave and patriotic defender.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our loss, we zealously strive to imitate his manly virtues and unflinching heroism.

Resolved, That we earnestly sympathise with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and will long cherish an affectionate remembrance of his modest deportment and disinterested kindness

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication; and that the Raleigh Standard and Greensboro' Patriot be requested to copy.

R. S. SMALL,
J. F. CAVNESS, } Com.
W. P. BROWER,
O. W. CARR, Chm'n.

J. W. BROCK, Sec'y.
Pocotaligo, S. C., March 5, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Memory of David W. Johnson.

He was a brave, a faithful soldier,
But alas! he is gone, his toils are o'er;
He will answer to his name on earth no more.
No more he will march on a long tramp,
No more aid his friends in camp.
Lo! upward now to realms of light
His generous soul hath taken flight;
There, in the regions of the blest,
From war and tumult calmly rest.
Not all that generous friends could do,
Nor ties of kindred dear,
Could keep him longer in this vale,
This wilderness so drear.
Rest, noble heart, thy warfare's ceased;
Jesus hath come and borne thee home
To realms of joy and peace.

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 71tf

PROMOTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Battle, the Private Secretary of Gov. Vance, for the following list of appointments and promotions in the North Carolina Troops:

Thos B Haskitt, 2d Lt 10th (Artillery,) Oct 28, 1862; Franklin M Nixon, Sept 21, 1862; Stephen A Simmons, Nov 14; '62; E Coleman Austin, Nov 17, '62; Matthias M Throneburg, Jan'y 17, '63; Edward Edwards, Jan'y 29, '63; Jordan H Snow, Jan'y 3, '63; Romulus S Folger, Oct 31, '62, 2d Lieuts 28th Reg't; James M Hunt, Capt 33d Reg't, Jan'y 21, '63, company C; Maj F Joines, 1st Lieut 33d, Jan'y 21, '63, C; Geo W Weaver, 2d Lieut 33d, Sept 13, '62, C; Columbus L Turner, 2d Lieut 33d, Oct 6, '62, A; James H Burns, Capt 6th, Dec 20, '62, E; John A McPherson, 1st Lt 6th, Dec 20, '62, E; Wiley J Cobb, Capt 43d, Jan'y 23, '63, E; Chas Vines, 1st Lieut 43d, Jan'y 23, '63, E; Alexander Miller, Capt 2d, Oct 21, '62, K; Richard D Hancock, 1st Lt 2d, Oct 21, '62, K; Wm J Street, 2d Lieut 2d, Nov 1, '62, K; Wyatt Yelverton, 2d Lt 2d, Dec 2, '62, D; Robert J Gilbert, 2d Lieut 2d, Jan'y 1, '63, I; Sylvester Taylor, 1st Lt 2d, Jan'y 22, '63, I; Israel B Watson, 2d Lt 2d, Jan'y 22, '63, I; Robert B McRae, Maj 7th, Jan'y 6th, '63, —; David R Murchison, Capt 7th, Jan'y 6, '63, C; Jno M W Alexander, 1st Lt 7th, June 30, '62, H; Dixon B Perrick, 2d Lt 7th, Dec 31, '62, H; Jas L Stafford, 2d Lt 7th, Dec 31, '62, H; Jno P Young, 1st Lt 7th, Jan 31, '63; Wm W Harris, 2d Lt 7th, Feb 4, '63; Joshua W Vick, 2d Lt 7th, Feb 3, '63, —; Wm E Deans, 2d Lt 7th, Feb 4, '63; Wm H Weatherspoon, 2d Lt 7th, Feb 4, '63; Jas J Whitehurst, 1st Lt 10th, Sept 20, '62; Lueco Mitchell, 2d Lt 10th, Jan 1, '63; Thos C Moore, 2d Lt 36th (Art,) Oct 9, '62; Thos C Moore, 1st Lt 36th, (Art,) Dec 15, '62; Wm M Adams, 2d Lt 50th, Dec. 20, '62; Rob't D Ramsay, 2d Lt 50th, Jan 13, '63; Howell G Whitehead, Capt 55th, Sept 23, '62; Levi L Brown, 2d Lt 37th, Feb 1, '63; Jno T Forrester, 2d Lt 37th, Feb 1, '63; Adam F Yandel, 2d Lt 37th, Jan 28, '63; Felix Tankersly, 2d Lt 37th, Jan 20, '63; Jas A Weston, Capt 33d, Aug 5, '62; James W Gibbs, 1st Lt 33d, Aug 5, '62, Lewis R Cowper, 2d Lt 19th, (Cav,) Dec 15, '62; Joseph W Simmons, 2d Lt 19, (2d Cav,) July 1, '62; Wm M Owens, 2d Lt 19th, (2d Cav) Sept 18, '62; Wm A Lucky, 2d Lt 19th, (2d Cav) Oct 1, '62; Stephen D Thruston, Lt Col 3d, Dec 10, '62; Dan'l A Cogdell, Capt N C T, Feb 21, '63; Louis D Webb, Capt Art, N C T, April 26, '62; Malcolm D McNeill, 1st Lt Art, N C T, April 26, '62; Thos W Moody, 1st Lt Art, N C T, April 26, '62; Henry R Horne, 2d Lt Art, N C T, April 26, '62; Daniel L Russel, Capt Art, N C T, Jan 8, '63; Allison V Goodman, 1st Lt Art, N C T, Jan 8, '63; Wm W McRackan, 2d Lt Art, N C T, Jan 22, '63; Jas H Wood, Lt Col 4th Reg't, Dec 23, '62; Edwin A Osborne, Maj 4th, Dec 23, '62; Wm G Falls, Capt 4th, Dec 23, '62; Samuel Y Parker, 2d Lt 4th, June 10, '62; Thomas W Stevenson, 2d Lt 4th, Aug 11, '62; Francis D Carlton, 2d Lt 4th, Oct 29, '62; Major F Williamson, 2d Lt 4th, Nov 19, '62; Julius A Summers, 2d Lt 4th, Dec 26, '62; Robert A Best, 2d Lt 4th, Jan 16, '62; Robert T Faucett, 2d Lt 56th, March 1, '63; Samuel R Holton, 1st Lieut 56th, Feb 13, '63; Richard F Drake, 1st Lt 47th, Oct 31, '62; John Q Winborne, 2d Lt 47th, July 19, 62; Wm H Blount, 2d Lt 47th, Dec 2, '62; Willis H Pope, Capt 51st, Dec 11, '62; Giles W Thompson, 1st Lt 51st, Dec 11, '62; Jacob Baurberger, 2d Lt 51st, Oct 7, '62; James A Moore, 2d Lt 51st, Oct 16, '62; Claudius S Alexander, Capt 4th, Feb 16, '63; Walter S Stallings, Maj 2d, Oct 4, '62; William M Fetter, 1st Lt 37th, Feb 12, '62; James W Hinton, Lt Col 8th, Feb 20, '63; Henry MacRae, Major 8th, Feb 20, '63; John F Moore, Capt 61st, March 20, '62; Stacy Van Amringe, 1st Lt 61st, March 20, '62; Hector McKethan, Col 51st, Jan 19, '63.

Ral. Standard.

The Adjutant General's Case.—The Standard gives the following decision by the Court:—

In the matter of the Adjutant Generalship.

At the request of His Excellency Gov. Vance, and of Gen. Martin, the Judges of the Supreme Court have heard a full argument on the questions of law presented by the facts set out in "the case agreed," and certify their opinion to be, that the office of Brigadier General under the Confederate States is incompatible with the office of Adjutant General under the State of North Carolina; and that, on the facts stated, "the office of Adjutant General is vacant, and the Governor may lawfully proceed to appoint thereto."

It is proper to state that in giving this opinion we do not act as a Court, but merely as judges of the Court, and have treated the matter in the same light, and with the same full consideration as if the case had been regularly before the Court, upon a proceeding appropriate to present the question.

We were induced to take this action, and felt not only at liberty to do so, but conceived it was in some measure our duty thus to aid a co-ordinate department of the government, because we were informed by His Excellency the Governor that the subject would in that way be relieved from all further embarrassment; and that the public interest required that it should be adjusted sooner than it could be done by the regular mode of proceeding in Court, particularly as the Court now holds but one term during the year. Berry *vs.* Waddell, 9th Iredell 318, appendix.

R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.
WILL. H. BATTLE, J. S. C.
M. E. MANLY, J. S. C.

Raleigh, March 11, 1863.

[Col. D. G. Fowle of Wake, late 31st N. C. T., has been appointed in place of Gen. Martin.]

Congressional Election.—Some inquiries having been made of us on the subject, we give below the law in relation to the Congressional election in this State.

The Legislature, at its extra session in September 1861, laid off the State into Congressional Districts, as follows:

First District.—Martin, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Northampton, Washington, Tyrrell and Bertie.

Second District.—Halifax, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Wilson, Pitt, Greene, Lenoir and Hyde.

Third District.—Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston and Sampson.

Fourth District.—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond and Harnett.

Fifth District.—Warren, Franklin, Granville, Wake, Orange and Nash.

Sixth District.—Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Seventh District.—Randolph, Davidson, Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

Eighth District.—Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

Ninth District.—Ashe, Alleghany, Wilkes, Caldwell, Alexander, Yadkin, Surry, Davie, Iredell and Burke.

Tenth District.—Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Henderson, Polk, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Mitchell, Haywood and Watauga.

The elections are to be held at the same places as are prescribed for holding elections for Members of the General Assembly, *on the first Wednesday in November* 1863.—*Ral. Standard.*

Death on Fits.—Lincoln's administration seems to be like the steam-doctor who boasted that he was "death on *fits.*" Gen. Fitz John Porter has been cashiered, and Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, who pretended to have whipped the rebels at Hartsville, Mo., is under arrest.

GREELEY'S PLAN FOR PEACE.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times sends that paper an interesting letter, from which we make the following extracts:

Prominent among the signs of the times is the recent extraordinary action of Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune. Greeley has been in perfect accord with the President ever since the 22d of September. On that day Mr. Lincoln threw himself into the arms of the white-coated philosopher, and ever since has been his obedient and docile pupil. Since that day Horace Greeley has been the master and leader of the Administration. He has been more than that. Since that fatal day Horace Greeley has been the master of the American people. Their rights, their liberties, the security of their persons and property have all been at his mercy. Whatever he commanded the President to do, that the President has done. The will of Horace Greeley has been made the supreme law of the land. For the President has been pleased to do whatever Horace willed him to do, and the Attorney General has declared, "whatever pleases the President, that is law."

Well, Horace now wills that the war shall stop. He has been here to see the President; he and his friend and co-laborer, Wendell Phillips. They have become convinced that the South cannot be conquered. Fearful therefore that the conservatives will also become so convinced, and the latter, uniting with the conservatives of the South, will devise some measure to restore the Union, they have determined to avert that calamity (as they consider it) at all hazards and by every means—Their followers here boast that Mr. Lincoln's ideas on the subject are the same as those of Mr. Greeley; that he, too, is convinced of the uselessness of prosecuting the war any longer; and that he will faithfully carry out Mr. Greeley's programme in May next, namely: a separation of the North from the South, and the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

But the plots of Greeley and the radicals are not the only causes that are hastening the termination of the war. The national finances will not much longer bear the tremendous strain to which they have been subjected for the last twenty months. No man in his senses can rise from a candid examination of the national finances without being convinced that the nation is on the verge of ruin. We are staggering under a load of financial embarrassments such as no nation ever before experienced. All the schemes of Mr. Chase have been no more than the temporary shifts resorted to by spendthrifts, who put off the evil day from time to time by raising loans on exorbitant and compound interest, and who find themselves at last bound head and foot and at the mercy of merciless creditors. The crash is approaching surely, but not slowly. It may come before the Ides of March are past. And when it does come, the war is over.

Another cause that is hastening the termination of the war is the disgust of the people at the hideous complexion which it has assumed, and their indignation at the revelation of the deceit which has been practiced upon them by their rulers. They never would have given their sons, their brothers, their husbands, to be butchered in a war the sole object of which is now disclosed to be the abolition of slavery and the extermination of the Southern people. They were assured by the administration, when the war began, that it was a war to restore the Union. They see now that it is a war to prevent the Union from being restored. Mr. Lincoln assured them that he had no desire, no intention, no power to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. They now see him "proclaiming" away twelve hundred million dollars' worth of slave property. They have seen all the good Generals whom the war has produced smitten down, one after the other, by the hand of arbitrary power, at Washington; and they have seen the conduct of the war committed to the hands of politicians, lawyers, charlatans, fanatics and upstarts. Such a war they will not support.

The conservative statesmen here are in favor of bringing the war to an immediate termination. They see that in commencing the war at all, the Administration committed four great blunders:

1st. In thinking that a revolution undertaken by twelve millions of people could be crushed as easily, and by the same means, as an ordinary insurrection.

2d. In underrating the power and resources of the Southern people.

3d. In thinking that the people of the Northern States, when once entrapped into what they would believe to be a war for the Union, would be willing to continue it after it should become evident that it was really a war to prevent the reconstruction of the Union.

4th. In forgetting that the internal tranquility of both France and England depends upon their full and regular supply of American cotton; and that these countries will not permit a war to continue long which would deprive them of it. * * *

There is not a soldier to night shivering in his "shelter" tent, or crouching over his fire, or pacing his lonely round, who does not sigh for peace. It is idle to think that the 300,000 troops whose time expires in May next will re-enlist. I have conversed with hundreds of them, and I know what I say. No offers of bounty will tempt them. They sigh for peace, and for the repose of their quiet firesides, and the latter, at least, they will have in May—as many of them as are alive. And how will their places be filled? Let the attempt now being made in Congress to raise 100,000 negro troops answer. Let the failure of the draft answer. Let the public meetings now being everywhere held answer. Let the resolutions offered by Mr. Walker in the Illinois Legislature answer. The beginning of the end is at hand.

Affairs in Kentucky.—A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune says that an invitation has been sent to the members of the recent Democratic Convention at Frankfort, Ky., dispersed by Col. Gilbert, by Democrats of New York, to hold their Convention in Tammany Hall, New York, and they would be protected in holding their meeting to nominate a State ticket; that it is believed the invitation will be accepted, and the Convention held about the first of March. Senator Powell will be a candidate for Governor; that the probabilities are that there will be a triangular fight in Kentucky, or three tickets run; and that the late dispersion of the Frankfort Convention produced much feeling on both sides, and will be largely discussed during the present contest.

President Davis's Cotton to be Seized.—Rear Admiral Porter instructed the Captain of the gunboat Indianola, as he was on the point of starting down the Mississippi the other day, to visit the plantations of Jeff. Davis and his brother Joe, and carry away every bale of cotton and every able bodied male negro he could find.

Raisins is Riz.—A box of raisins—the only box, we believe, within the corporate limits of Richmond—was sold at auction, Tuesday, by Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co, for the sum of *fifty-nine dollars.* The purchaser keeps a grocery in the vicinity of the First Market, and will doubtless supply folks who wish to indulge in plum pudding at the rate of $5 per pound, more or less.

Richmond Whig.

A ton of cotton seed has been sent to Fortress Monroe, from New York, to be planted on the old plantations of Hampton.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, March 12.—The New York Herald of the 9th has been received at Fredericksburg from which we get the following: Gen. Curtis is to be removed from his command in the West on the ground of inefficiency and dilatoriness. Gen. Sumner will probably succeed him. The Herald intimates that we will soon have stirring news from the army of the Potomac. M. Dumas, bearer of dispatches to the French and English Ministers from the French and English Consuls at Richmond, arrived in Washington on the 8th. His dispatches are said to be of great importance and will be forwarded immediately to their respective Governments. The General Assembly of New York has unanimously adopted a resolution appointing a committee of 2 Democrats and 4 Republicans to wait on Lincoln and inquire the cause of the arrest and detention of certain citizens confined in Fort McHenry. Terrible riot occurred at Detroit on the 8th. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed and two negroes killed. The Herald says if Lincoln with the vast resources at his command and unlimited powers, fails within six months to crush the rebellion he should be impeached. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been fully repaired and is now doing an enormous business. Five hundred cars each, nine tons capacity, one half laden with products of the great west, arrive daily in Baltimore. A million of dollars have been expended in repairing the damage done by the rebels from time to time. The Arabia brings reports founded on the statement of a Captain of an English steamer at Gibraltar, that the steamer Alabama was seen the 8th of February, steering South. On the 10th the flashing of guns was seen and the bursting of shells heard which was evidently a contest between two ships. The fighting was heavy and the exchange of shots rapid. Gen. Burns, formerly of Burnside's old corps, has been sent West to supersede McCook. A large number of rebel prisoners, supposed to be Virginians and North Carolinians, arrived at Washington from Chicago on the night of the 7th, for convenience of exchange. A large number of spies and guerillas captured in Missouri have arrived in Washington and are to be tried for various offences under military laws. Gold closed at New York on the 7th at 155; exchange 70 to 72.

General Pillow.—Gen. Pillow is in North Alabama, entreating the planters to furnish Gen. Bragg with negro teamsters. He had delivered a speech at Huntsville, of which the correspondent of the Chattanooga Rebel gives an interesting account. We extract the following:

Gen. Pillow drew an affecting but truthful picture of the condition of the negroes that had been carried away by the Yankees. He stated that they had taken four hundred negroes from him by force of arms, that he learned that they were in a deplorable condition, without clothing, without shoes, without funds, and suffering from all manner of disease. They were begging to be returned to him, but the cruel enemy would not permit them to come. He said he had sustained heavy losses during this war; that the enemy had taken from him not only his negroes, but they had burned up four gin-houses, which were worth ten thousand dollars each; they had taken 100,000 pounds of bacon, 2,000 hogs, 500 fine cattle, destroyed his houses in Arkansas, laid waste his plantation and otherwise injured him in many respects. Our own Government had burned 2,100 bales of his cotton. All this and more he was willing to endure to secure our independence. He said he was ready to lay down his life rather than submit to the tyranny of the Lincoln Government. Who of you, said he, would not willingly do the same same thing?

He stated that Gen. Sherman had written him a letter, couched in very polite language, offering to return his negroes to him, and indemnify him for all his losses, if he would abandon the Confederate service. His answer was: "General, while I thank you for your courteous letter, let me say to you, the property your Government has taken from me was my own. Your Government has the power to rob me of it, but it is too poor to buy me." Gen. Pillow's remarks concerning President Davis were eloquent and judicious. He said the President was the very man for the position he held, that if he could not conduct us safely through this revolution, no man could; that he was a man of delicate form, but large brain and patriotic heart and eminently qualified in every respect for the Chief Executive of this Confederacy; that although he thought the President had not done him justice, yet he preferred him for President to any other man; that he was not fighting for President Davis nor any other man, but for our rights as freemen, and that for himself he would, if he had it to do over, vote for Jefferson Davis for President, if he knew that he would place him in a dungeon during this whole war."

$50,000 North Carolina Bonds for Sale.

Office of the Chatham Railroad Co., }
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863. }

ON or before April 1st, 1863, the subscriber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($5,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

March 9, 1863. 10ts

Mules at Auction.

ON Tuesday next, I shall sell at Auction three excellent MULES. JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

March 12, 1863. 10-2t

$25 REWARD,

WILL BE paid for a negro Man who calls himself WILLIAM HAMONS, and says that he is free. Said Negro, when he left, had on cotton striped pants and vest, and brown frock coat; he left without any hat. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, copper color and a scar over his left eye.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, N. C., March 11, 1863. 10-tf

WAR NEWS.

Capture of a Yankee Brigadier.—FREDERICKSBURG, March 11.—Captain Mosby, of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, has returned from a scout. He captured Brig. Gen Slaughter, a Captain and thirty privates, at Fairfax Courthouse, taking them from their beds. They were greatly astonished at the presence of the Confederate cavalry, and offered but feeble resistance.

Important from Charleston.—AUGUSTA, March 12.—P. W. A. telegraphs the Savannah Republican this morning from Charleston: "Intelligence received in official circles says Burnside has been assigned to the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, and the attack will be made within the next ten days—probably with the spring tide on the nineteenth. It is reported that the Catskill, iron-clad, passed the bar yesterday on her way to Port Royal.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—The news that Burnside has taken command at Port Royal, and that an attack on Charleston will be made within the next fortnight, comes from Newbern, and full credit is not given to the story, but the impression is very general that a battle will soon take place.

From the Mississippi.—JACKSON, March 11.—Special dispatch to Appeal reports the arrival of two Federal deserters at Panola to day, who bring information that sixteen transports and seven gunboats are in the Tallahatchee river. The whole force is estimated at fourteen thousand.

MOBILE, March 12.—Reliable information received here states that the most ample preparations are making and nearly completed, to give the yankees a warm reception on the Tallahatchee river. Army information states that the greatest confidence is expressed in our ability to prevent the yankees entering the Yazoo by way of Tallahatchee.

The Yankee Army about Vicksburg.—Our advices from the West say all is quiet at Vicksburg. The report, in the Northern papers, that the Yankees have completed their canal, is not confirmed by the intelligence we get. On the contrary, the whole scheme is looked upon as utterly impracticable, and no fears are entertained of the yankees ever getting their fleet through the channel. A deserter from the enemy reports that the canal has been filled up again at both ends, and they are now endeavoring to pump the water out with a view to digging the ditch wider and deeper. He confirms the former reports about disaffection in their army, and says the Western men are kept separated from the true "blue bellies." Upon being asked what the army was doing over the river he replied, "Not a d—d thing but dying."

Richmond Examiner, 12th.

The Recent Terrible Railroad Accident in the South.—Through private sources we get some particulars of the late terrible railroad disaster in Mississippi, by which more than fifty souls perished. The direct cause of the accident was the washing away of a bridge on the stream called the West Chunkey—the result of the recent heavy rains. The train receiving no intimation of the washing away of the bridge, leaped into the awful chasm, at fearful speed! The scene that ensued is described by our correspondent as appalling. Screams, cries, groans—whole car-loads of human beings consigned to a watery grave! A gentleman who was in the car nearest the engine and succeeded miraculously in saving himself, says that he does not think of the thirty men in that car more than three escaped. The second car from the engine contained about fifty, and it is thought that most of these also perished.

On some of the bodies that were recovered were found large sums of money. On the body of a soldier, concealed in an old haversack, they found forty-one thousand dollars, making this discovery just as they were about to bury his remains. On the body of another were found eighty-four thousand dollars.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Destructive Fire.—A fire broke out about half-past 12 o'clock, on Tuesday night, in the Public Warehouse, corner of Eighth and Canal streets. The flames spread with great rapidity and destroyed a considerable portion of the building, together with a large amount of valuable property stored therein. Some seven or eight hundred hogsheads of leaf tobacco, valued at half a million dollars, at present prices, were consumed or badly damaged by water; of which two hundred hogsheads belonged to the Rothschilds, of France (the famous Belmont tobacco,) deposited there by John Jones, agent, eight or ten to the Confederate Government, and the remainder to private parties, for which the State of Virginia is responsible. In addition to this immense loss, there were six hundred and fifty bags of corn (part condemned,) six hundred and fifty bags of oats, five hundred bags of ship stuff, two hundred thousand empty grain bags (worth $1 each,) a small quantity of cotton and some other articles, belonging to the Confederate Government, nearly all of which were destroyed. The corn was to have been removed the day previous, had not the rain prevented. The building was the property of the State. The total loss is probably $1,000,000.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Georgia Legislature to be Convened in Extra Session.—AUGUSTA, March 12th.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, will convene the Legislature on the 25th of March, to recommend a stringent prohibition of the cultivation of more Cotton than is needed for seed; and also a prohibition against distilling of articles of food.

Gone to the Bottom.—Four submarine contrivances, intended for work in Charleston harbor, were recently sent from New York in tow of the steamer *Ericsson*. After fourteen days passage the steamer arrived at Port Royal with only one of the machines, the others having broken loose and gone to the bottom.

A Noble Example.—We learn from a friend that Perry Godwin, Esq., of Johnston County, sells what produce he can spare from his farm at the same prices for which he sold before the war. He says he intends to do so during the war. Mr. Godwin is a thriving farmer and a worthy man. He is acting the part of a Christian and patriot. Who will follow his example?—*Ral. Standard.*

North Carolina Christian Advocate.—We are requested by the Editor of this paper, Rev. Mr. Pell, to state that its publication will be resumed about the 1st of April next. He is glad also to state that the old mail books have been found.—*Ib.*

Capt. Semmes.—A yankee paper gives the following paragraph about the "notorious rebel pirate:"

Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, who is described as a very small, slim man, about fifty years old, with gray hair, quiet manners, and a voice like a woman's, has about fifty chronometers which he has taken from various vessels, and which he keeps hanging to the brass rail which runs around his cabin, where, like the scalps in the wigwam of a great chief, they testify to his successes. Captain Semmes amuses himself every morning by winding these up, and, with the help of so many, ought to be able to keep a correct reckoning.

A firm in Mobile have for sale liquor distilled from rice. It resembles the arrack of the East Indies. It is a strong drink, and flies through the system with alacrity. The quicker it goes through, the more popular it will be with boys who like to get tipsy.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of another large advance in the price of printing paper and other expenses, we have been compelled to change our terms of subscription, &c., for which see first page.

March 5, 1863.

We have returned, at some expense of postage and trouble, various amounts sent to us by persons to renew subscriptions expiring after this date (16th) or to commence with this date, apparently expecting the paper to be sent at old rates. Henceforth receipts will be sent for the time for which the money will pay at new rates, and if any one is dissatisfied thereat the money will be refunded on application.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—It is almost certain that a battle, and probably a very sanguinary one, has taken place before this at Newbern. Information of the movement of Gen. Hill with all his forces upon that place comes to us in various ways. The most particular account we have is from a soldier who was sent here from Kinston on Wednesday, and who states that on that day artillery and infantry had been passing through for four hours and were still going through. It was said that Gen. Hill was determined to have Newbern at all hazards. It will be seen that our correspondent and one of the Raleigh papers alludes to the movement.

A SERIOUS EVIL.—A Postmaster on the Carthage route writes to ask how subscribers are to get their papers and the people hear from their friends in the army, if the mails are stopped, as they undoubtedly will be when contractors and their drivers are carried off to the army as conscripts? It is more than we can tell. The contractor and his drivers on the Fayetteville and High Point line were all enrolled as conscripts at Carthage last week, and we have heard that they have made their last trip with the mail. If so, that section of country will be subjected to an intolerable evil. That mail is now carried day and night, except Sundays, and it carries from this place alone an immense amount of mail matter.

One of the worst features of this matter is, that we see no complaint in any other State of the conscripting of mail contractors and carriers, from which we are obliged to infer, either that the new conscription law is not enforced at all in other States, or, if it is, that by some favoritism mail contractors and carriers are exempted.

The Postmaster General and Members of Congress may rest assured that they will make themselves intensely odious if they stop the mails.

MORE MAIL TROUBLES.—In addition to the conscription of mail contractors and drivers, we see that a new schedule from Richmond South was arranged to go into operation on Saturday last, by which the mails will be received at Raleigh and at Warsaw after midnight instead of in the afternoon. What can be the cause of this change we know not, but it will be most injurious in all this section of the State, and elsewhere. It is said that there is a stoppage of several hours at Weldon, for what purpose we cannot imagine.

In this town we suppose (if we get any mails at all,) they will arrive at 2, 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following is the schedule at Raleigh:

Mail Train—Leave Raleigh at 10 A. M. and arrive at Weldon at 6 P. M. Leave Weldon at 4 P. M. and arrive at Raleigh at 12 at night.

Accommodation Train—Leave Raleigh at 11.30 P. M. and arrive at Weldon at 8 A. M. Leave Weldon at 5 A. M. and arrive at Raleigh at 12.15 P. M.

And the following at Wilmington:

Northern mail arrives at 5 A. M. Southern at 6 A. M.

No mail north of Raleigh has reached this place since Friday morning. The mails from the South, both in and out of the State, always irregular, have been more irregular than ever during the last fortnight.

UNNEIGHBORLY AND UNJUST.—Letters from our North Carolina soldiers who have been sent to Charleston and Savannah to defend those places against the common enemy, relate the extraordinary fact that the North Carolina Treasury notes which some of them carried with them were everywhere peremptorily refused in payment for purchases! What sort of people can they be who thus treat soldiers engaged in defence of their property and their lives and the lives of their families? Suppose the shop-keeper should be put to the expense of one cent on every dollar to get current funds for those Treasury notes, would not that be a small contribution to the comfort and convenience of the poor and ill-paid soldier, who exposes his life for the safety of the said shop-keeper? Shame, shame, on such a mean spirited set.

We say nothing of the discourtesy offered to the State by the refusal of its notes, though that might be commented on with severity.

SALE OF STOCKS.—At a sale in Wilmington on Tuesday last, $40,000 of North Carolina 6s, issued July 1862, sold at prices ranging from $105 to $132 50—(a wide margin)—averaging $119 50. 24 shares of Wilmington and Manchester Railroad stock sold at $102 50.

Stock Market, reported by W. R. Richardson and Co. —RALEIGH, March 14.—We quote as follows: North Carolina 6's old issue sales from 142 to 145; North Carolina 6's new issue 110 and interest; Bank Notes 50 per cent. buying rates; Confederate Bonds sales 102 and interest; Confederate Bonds (15,000,000 loan) 110; State Treasury Notes (fundable) 110; Gold sales at 405 premium.

LIBERAL.—Mrs. Marshall, residing near Wadesboro', has given 25 bushels of meal for distribution among the families of soldiers. John S. Little of Anson has given a like quantity and sells corn at $1 and meat at 20 cents to the families of soldiers in his neighborhood. James Dun of the same county has 150 bushels of corn to sell to soldiers' families at $1. In Smith's beat, in Anson, there is not a man who will charge the wife of a soldier more than $1 for corn. Well done, Anson!

VAN DORN'S VICTORY.—There seems to be some doubt whether Gen. Van Dorn has gained any victory at all in Tennessee. The following queer story in regard to it is published:—

"*Van Dorn's late Victory.*—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 8th, in its situation article, states that the battle came off just three days after it received the first news announcing it, and with very nearly the true results, as afterwards confirmed. It says:

"On Monday evening we received the first intelligence of a signal victory near Franklin. As a report we published it. On Tuesday confirmatory tidings reached us. These we also gave to the public. On Wednesday and Thursday there hung over the whole matter an ominous silence, and we began to have some very strange misgivings, but on Saturday Bragg's official dispatch cleared up the whole affair, and established that the fight actually took place on Wednesday."

The Rebel has additional details in a dispatch from Maj. C. S. Stevenson, a gallant officer and perfectly reliable source of information.

COLUMBIA, March 6.—Gens. Forrest and Van Dorn yesterday had an engagement near Franklin. Gen. Van Dorn brought on the fight in front. Gen. Forrest flanked in their rear, capturing twenty-three hundred prisoners, and twenty-five hundred small arms. Forrest after capturing the prisoners pursued the enemy, who at last accounts were in full retreat. The prisoners arrived here last night. Our loss small.

Major C. S. STEVENSON, A. Q. M.
Gen. Forrest's Staff.

This looks to us very like a humbug. If so, of course the name of "Maj. C. S. Stevenson" is forged. We live in hopes of having punishment inflicted on the originators of false telegraphic dispatches.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th as elsewhere quoted would seem to confirm the story of the victory. But the Rebel of that date has not yet reached us, and the extract which we find in an exchange may not be genuine.

COTTON YARNS.—We have received the following communication from a respectable citizen of this county:

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have seen an account of a meeting held in Fayetteville by the Mayor and Commissioners for the better regulation or adopting a system of marketing—all of which I think very well. But sirs, I think that there is need of a better system in regard to the selling or distribution of the article of cotton yarn, as it seems that the present system is rather a wretched state of things, and especially for those who live some few miles from town, as they have to make a night trip to Fayetteville to be there at a proper time to get even one bunch of yarn; and then only about half the number that apply are able to get any, and those that are most needy are not apt to get any at all. Nearly all that is bought is bought on speculation, for I know of one man in the country that gets as I understand from 8 to 4 bunches every week and manages to sell at $7 per bunch, keeps constantly on hand about from 8 to 12 bunches. And, again I find that there are some people that can go at any time to the store where it is put to sell and buy, while others cannot do so. I think, sirs, these are very unfair rules; and a remedy is very much needed, and a speedy one, and I hope a remedy will be made. H.

It seems to us that our correspondent has mistaken the subject of complaint. Instead of censuring the manufacturers of the cotton yarn, it strikes us that he ought to have lauded them and directed his fire against those (if there be such,) who by fraudulent means or representations get the yarn from the makers at $4 or $5 and sell it at $7. If he or any one else will devise a remedy for this fraud, we think that the manufacturers will heartily thank him. We doubt, however, whether it is practiced to any material extent—very far from being so general as represented by our correspondent when he says that "nearly all is bought on speculation." Yet in one sense of the word his remark may be true, for it is said that never did the weavers in the country make half so much money as they do out of this yarn, and that there has been but one instance known in which they sold the homespun thus made at a less price than the highest they could obtain.

As we have no personal interest in any yarn factory, perhaps we may be indulged in a few further remarks.

Before the war, the people of the South, generally, turned up their noses at the idea of buying yarns or domestics from factories in their own neighborhood. They preferred the inferior Northern made homespun, wherefore the manufacturers here had to ship their productions to New York, where the more shrewd Western people bought them because they were better than the yankee made article. The consequences of this were, that manufacturing at the South did not flourish, and that when war came it found us with too few factories to make either yarns or cloth enough for home use. Well, the war is upon us, and the neglected and abused manufacturers of North Carolina are the only class in this broad Confederacy which has refused to take all it can get for its productions. All other classes—(with here and there an honorable individual exception)—exact the last cent they can get for what they make to sell. And yet, forsooth, the yarn manufacturer is reproached because somebody manages to deceive him and to get by some false pretence or other his goods at a low price to sell again at a higher!

As to the hour of selling the products of each day, we suppose, without knowing, that the early morning is selected for the very purpose of accommodation. It is the time when the market carts and wagons are in town and prepared to make their purchases. If a later hour were fixed, it might indeed accommodate our correspondent but at the expense of keeping many others in town longer than they wish.

Upon the whole, it appears from our correspondent's own showing that there is only about half the quantity of yarn made that is required to supply the local demand, the large demand from abroad being entirely unheeded. Yet the manufacturers take no advantage of that fact, but sell at $4 or $5, when they might get any price they chose to ask. Or they might put it up at auction, as so many others do with with what they have to sell. With generosity and patriotism altogether unappreciated, they decline to follow those general examples of extortion—yet they are reproached!

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On 12th Dec'r, John E. S. Pharr, a private in Co K, 57th Reg't. He died in a hospital in Richmond, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 34th year of his age.

At hospital, in Richmond, 8th Jan'y, in the 24th year of his age, Capt J H S Sloan, of the 57th Reg't.

At the College Hospital in Goldsboro', of pneumonia and erysipelas, in the 22d year of his age, James Alexander, a member of the Orange Guards.

In Warrenton, 7th inst., Lieut. Samuel M. Southerland, of Co. C, 46th Reg., in the 20th year of his age.

Of consumption, at his father's residence in Johnston county, 2d inst., Capt. Ira T. Woodall, of Co. I, 24th Reg., in his 27th year.

Mr. Smith, son of widow Jemima Smith, living 11 miles south of Raleigh, died on the 7th inst., of small pox. He was a soldier on furlough.

At Goldsboro', of pneumonia, W. H. Williams and J. P. Green, of the Wilmington Horse Artillery.

At the General Hospital, Wilmington, on the 1st inst., William Prince; and on the 10th inst., Robert Rivenbark, privates in Co. C, 61st N. C. Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAVANNAH, March 7, 1863.

I have to-day attended the burial of Nathaniel McArthur, son of Neill McArthur of Cumberland county, N. C. He died in the General Hospital in this city and was in the 39th year of his age.

The commencement of hostilities found Dr. McArthur a successful practitioner of dentistry in Thomasville, Georgia, where his exemplary Christian deportment made him respected by all who knew him. Heeding his country's call for volunteers, he entered the ranks a private in the 50th Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, and placed himself by the side of hundreds of others, whose ambition from the first has been, not for rank or emolument, but to render efficient service in this time of their country's need. In this honorable position Dr. McA. was found, cheerfully performing all the duties of the common soldier, when he was detailed for duty as Apothecary in St. John's Hospital, a charity supported by private contribution and in the care of ladies of this city. From this he was transferred to the position of Wardmaster in the General Hospital. And how he labored in both departments, by night and by day, until prostrated by a disease from which he had been the instrument of recovering so many of his comrades, the Medical staff and all connected with the Hospitals will bear cheerful and cordial testimony. And those who were present in his last illness and dying moments can bear witness to that which will give his friends even a more abiding consolation—that he died in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope of having made his peace with God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Brigade of Gen. Clingman having been ordered here, by a kind Providence Lieut. McArthur of the 51st N. C. reached this city in time to see his brother before he died; and the Rev. Colin Shaw, a friend of Dr. McA. in N. C., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Axon, Pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, ministered to him in his illness and officiated at his funeral.

A witness to the self-denying duties of Dr. McA. in the hospitals, I feel that I owe it to his memory to send you this imperfect notice of his services and death. It will, I trust, be a consolation to his aged parents to know that he received every attention that skill and friendship could render. His remains had for a funeral escort a detachment of troops detailed by Col. McKethan from the 51st N. C., and as the procession passed their encampment the regiment indiscriminately joined the procession and gathered round his grave in the beautiful Cemetery of Laurel Grove. C. F. McR.

The Presbyterian will please copy.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES L PETIGRU.—The Charleston papers record the death, on Monday last, of this, at present the most eminent citizen of that city or State. He had almost completed his 74th year. He has long been pre-eminent as a lawyer, a scholar, a wit, and a gentleman—noted for the moral courage which prompted him ever to do *right*, regardless of consequences.

THE BANK OF GRAHAM.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that this new institution has been organized. Its officers are gentlemen of high character. We learn that it will issue no notes during the war.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest has occurred since our last report.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, March 13.

Messrs. Editors:—We have rumors of something awful about to be done down about Newbern, but what, how, or when, has not yet been made known to vulgar ears. Just a year ago Newbern fell, and its recapture at this time would be very gratifying. If anything very serious takes place down there, "Long Grabs" will be on hand, and in the language of Phil "will either get killed or distinguish himself." Everything remains in *statu quo* in Raleigh, though not entirely in *statu quo ante bellum*. You see pretty much the same old faces—some handsome, some hideous—the same signs, the same stores, the same sharp looking man with the same sharp pen behind his ear at Yarborough's, the same omnibusses, the same little boy with a bunch of the Daily Progresses, and the very same bar-rooms on "grog alley" with the same glasses and decanters, and you run against the very same lamp post as you leave there.

A day or two ago I visited the Confederate Hospital at the Fair Grounds. I find there is great improvement in this establishment and that it is admirably managed now, with very few deaths and not many serious cases. My opportunities for observing the management of hospitals have been very good, especially those about Raleigh, and I have not seen more attention to patients and better management of all the hospital affairs than is the case at the Fair Ground Hospital, though the hospitals in Charlottesville, Va. are perhaps equally as well conducted. This hospital is in charge of Dr. E. Burke Haywood of this place, assisted by Drs. Little of Raleigh and Gilliam of Bertie, who are very kind and attentive. Dr. Haywood is one of the most eminent physicians in the State, and is one of those liberal, energetic, unselfish and conscientious men of high honorable principle, kind and obliging disposition, whom we so much need and so rarely find in these degenerate times. He confines himself most assiduously to his duties, visiting the whole establishment twice every day and often visits the patients during the night if they are seriously ill. He requires prompt and faithful discharge of duty of all the employees in the hospital, and sees that every thing is accounted for and properly appropriated. He is a man of fine judgment and business qualifications and enjoys in a great degree the confidence and respect of those under his charge. There are some 75 or 80 patients there now. The old hospital buildings at Camp Mangum are used for small pox, and there are some 25 or 30 cases I learn, and in charge of Dr. Page of this county and Dr. Anderson of Stanly.

I feel it my duty to "tell" on some of the officers and soldiers in Virginia. I know I promised to say nothing about it, but I have too high a respect for the wives and sweethearts of the soldiers and it must "out." The whole matter is that some of our soldiers who have wives and children at home have married again among the Virginia girls. The sweet lovely damsels of the Valley and Fredericksburg little think as they take these gay young gentlemen "for better or for worse" that they have left other devoted wives and prattling chaps behind. An instance of this sort "leaked out" a short time ago. A "nice young Lieutenant" of a Louisiana Regiment wrote a very long endearing letter to his wife and children in La., and about the same time wrote a most affectionate loving letter to his newly married bride who was staying a few miles away from camp, and accidentally, but unfortunately for him, he sent the wrong letter to each, so that his lovely bride got the letter intended for the wife of his "buzum" and she the other. I guess that made a "fuss in the family," if not in both families. LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, WILSON, N. C., March 8.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please allow me space to acknowledge the receipt of the following valuable contributions to this Hospital, through the hands of that good man, Mr. William J. Myrover of Fayetteville:

10 pieces of cotton sheetings, 34 yds. each, from the following donors: 2 pieces from Mr. Duncan Murchison of Murchison's Factory; 2 pieces from the proprietors of the Fayetteville Mills; 2 pieces from the proprietors of the Blount's Creek Factory; 4 pieces from Mr. John H. Hall of Beaver Creek Factory.

From the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association, 300 prs drawers, 55 shirts, 65 towels, and a variety of medical barks, roots, herbs, &c.

From Mr. William J. Myrover, 4 lbs of castile soap, bandages, rags, lint, sponge, and other nice presents.

Thus it is that home patriotism ministers to the sick in Hospital, and encourages the sacrifices of our soldiers in the field. So long as such a spirit abounds, so necessary to an appreciation of the heroism of our armies, our cause, though baffled by the greedy gains and wild speculation of the day, will certainly triumph.

In behalf of the sick and wounded of the Hospital I return to these donors grateful acknowledgment for these appropriate presents.

Nobly has old Cumberland acted, not alone in sending so many brave men to the field, but in diffusing with a liberal hand her bounties to the wounded and suffering in different States. Her Ladies' Hospital Association, like the valor of her troops, will be cherished in grateful admiration by an appreciative public.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. S. SATCHWELL, Surgeon C. S. A.,
in charge of Hospital.

DIED,

Near Owensville, on the 12th instant, Mrs. JANE OWEN, widow of the late Owen Owen, aged 65 years. Mrs Owen was a kind hearted lady and much esteemed by all who knew her.—Com.

In Richmond county, on the evening of 3d inst., Mrs. JENNETT GILLIS, in the 81st year of her age.

At Camp in Moore county, 6th inst., Mr JOEL A ELKINS, of Chatham county, aged about 45 years. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn their loss.

At his residence in Harnett county, 27th February, JAMES CAMERON, Sen'r. He was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1786, came to America when quite young, has been a communicant of the church of Christ about half a century, and about two thirds of that time served as a Ruling Elder; first in the congregation of Barbecue, then in that of Tirza; in the communion and service of the latter church he lived and died.

By the death of Mr. Cameron, the last link that bound the present generation of officers in these churches, to those of the past, has been severed. The ministers by whose instrumentality and under whose instruction he was brought into the church, built up and established in the faith, have long since deceased; and every one of his original co-pastors preceded him to the spirit land, the last by several years. He alone remained with us as if designed by the Head of the church, to give to his junior associates in office a living representation of the character of that class of men who ruled and ministered in those congregations to the generation just passing away. Mr Cameron was one of the few men that we now meet with, who seemed to understand and appreciate the duties and responsibilities of the Ruling Elder, not merely as a ruler, but as a pastor. He regarded it both a duty and a privilege, to visit the flock around him, as opportunity offered and occasion required, to instruct, to admonish, to counsel and pray with them. The friend and associate of our fathers, in reference to no one could we more fully apreciate the divine injunction, "Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not." He was in truth the friend of all and an enemy to none. He was emphatically a man "of good report," not only in his secular transactions and engagements, but in his general character for charity, benevolence, integrity and fidelity in the various relations of life, and especially as an officer of the church. May his constancy and reverence in divine worship, both public and private, his steadiness and regularity in conduct, his prudent and honorable bearing towards all, be remembered and imitated by his former friends and associates, and may his children and children's children cherish his virtues, follow his example, and embalm his character in their memories as the richest legacy that could have been bequeathed to them by a father and grand-father.—Com.

Died, in Rockingham, N. C., of pneumonia and pleurisy, on the 26th ult., one of the most industrious, patriotic and pious citizens of Richmond county, HENRY WEBB, aged about 42 years. Though he never married, his character from the cradle to the grave was irreproachable. Since the death of his pious father, some 8 or 10 years ago, Henry has looked, with the kindness and affection of a father, to the welfare of his widowed mother and fatherless brothers and sisters, and in his death sickness, only desired restoration to health for their benefit. When about 25 years old, strongly feeling the necessity, he sought and obtained the regenerating grace of God, attached himself to the Methodist E. Church, South, in which he remained an acceptable and useful member until death. He suffered severely about six weeks, but was patient and perfectly resigned to the will of his heavenly Father, often saying he felt that it was good for him to be afflicted—that Patriarchs, Prophets and Apostles suffered, and so ought he. He was frequently visited in his affliction by his faithful pastor, H. H. Gibbons, Rev. R. S. Ledbetter, and many christian friends, who found him at all times strong in faith and joyful in hope, often repeating hymns and giving glory to God. About the last words he was heard to say were, "blessed Christ, sweet Jesus. I fall, but I fall in thy righteous arms, O blessed Jesus." He then smacked his hands together and shouted, "glory, glory, glory to God." Thus our brother died. "But speaking by his death to our echoing hearts

Follow after, he cries, as he mounts the skies;
Follow after your friend, to the blessed enjoyments
that shall never end." H. H. GIBBONS.

Rockingham, Feb'y 4, 1863.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Below.—We are confident that we are on the eve of important movements in North Carolina, but for prudential reasons forbear making public even such facts as we are in possession of. We may say, however, with perfect propriety that our men are in the hands of brave and experienced officers in whom all have confidence, and that a brilliant victory is looked for when the blow is struck.—*Ral. Progress, 14th.*

From Fort Fisher.—On Thursday afternoon the number of vessels off the Fort was increased to seven, three large transports having arrived. The transports stopped about two hours and then sailed South. Certain movements on board the gun-boats seemed to indicate the presence of an officer of rank. With the aid of a good telescope it could be seen that the transports were crowded with men.

A gentleman from the Sound informs us that a vessel which answered the description of a turretted iron-clad, passed in view of his place yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, going South.—*Wil. Journal, 14th.*

From Hyde County.—TARBORO', N. C., March 11.—Mr. Pennington:—We are just in receipt of late news from Hyde County. About a thousand Yankees visited the county for the purpose of pillaging, burning and destroying the property, and arresting loyal citizens and holding them as hostages for the "Buffaloes" that have been captured by the Guerillas and sent on for trial. A portion of the robbers were encountered on what is known as the Swan Quarter path by the Hyde Guerillas, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the complete discomfiture of the vandals. Twenty-seven were killed outright. Most of the wounded escaped, (being on horseback,) and it was impossible to ascertain their number. Five horses were killed and nine captured. The Guerillas lost two killed and two wounded.

The Yankees while down there burned and destroyed a great deal of property, and say they intend to destroy the county or have the Guerillas.

Many of the respectable citizens were arrested and taken to the Washington jail.—*Raleigh Progress.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, March 14.—A telegram from Hardeesville announces that Capt. Mycler, of the 11th South Carolina Regiment, with a detachment of his company, went on Hilton Head Island last night to the Observatory, where the yankee signal corps were stationed, and without firing a gun captured the whole company keeping watch, consisting of a Lieutenant, one Sergeant and seven privates. The prisoners have arrived in Hardeesville. No one hurt on our side. All quiet here.

From Savannah.—SAVANNAH, March 13.—Two small blockaders far out off the mouth of the Ogeechee. All quiet here; no signs of the enemy.

From Tennessee.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 11th, in its "Situation" article has the following:

"With reference to the campaign in Middle Tennessee the enemy can save themselves the trouble of speculation, and rest assured that Bragg's army is in better condition and better organized, is larger, healthier and more bent upon the mission than it has ever been. Murfreesboro' was a great fight, but the next will be a still greater one. Van Dorn's great exploit, the capture of a whole brigade, and demoralization of the whole division, is the signal and initial to our forthcoming operations.

The enemy has made, or rather is reported to have made, an advance in two directions. The one towards Triune, the other towards McMinnville, occupying Woodbury on the way.

Our people are on the watch.

Van Dorn's prisoners have reached Shelbyville. 'A fine looking lot of blue birds,' writes a correspondent, 'and every one of them sick of the war.'

There are vague rumors, as we go to press, of skirmishing beyond Shelbyville. We credit none of them."

Explosion in the Government Laboratory at Richmond. —Thirty or Forty persons Killed and Wounded.—RICHMOND, March 13.—An explosion occurred this forenoon, at the Government Laboratory, on Brown's Island, near this city, in one of the buildings occupied by women and girls employed in filling cartridges, killing and wounding thirty or forty persons. The number of killed not yet known, but is believed not to exceed ten.

An Abolition Chaplain, of the Port Royal (S. C.) Department has proved true enough to his creed to take command of some of the negro soldiers. With "four companies" of them he lately made "an expedition against the enemy." On his return, he published the most marvellous account of their heroism. Their eagerness to charge batteries and the like, was almost frantic. They far surpassed, in dash and coolness, any soldiers he had ever read of, save the French Zouaves. The correspondent of a Hartford paper dispels, however, the glowing fiction in the following:

"The expedition succeeded in bringing off four non-combatants. The town of St. Mary's was burned by the negroes. The negroes landed and encamped at St. Mary's. During the night twenty Confederates, on horseback, made a dash into their camp, when the negroes fired in every direction, and then stampeded for the transports, throwing away their guns. They rushed pell-mell on board, and created the greatest confusion."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lieut. Henry E. Shepherd, Co. K, 43d Reg't N. C. T., acknowledges gratefully, the receipt of 85 prs of socks and 3 prs of gloves for his Company, from the Young Ladies of the High School Knitting Society in Fayetteville.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Hale: I take pleasure in returning to the Juvenile Knitting Society the grateful acknowledgments of Co I, 51st Reg't, for 75 prs socks and 2 comforts.

GEORGE SLOAN, Captain.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HOLMES, N. C.

Morrison Crawford of Co. F, Camp Guards, from Montgomery county, died at the Fair Ground Hospital, of pneumonia, on the 7th inst. It was intended by his county men to send his remains home, but permission was refused by the commander of the post. The deceased was a kind and obliging soldier. He participated in the fight at Kinston and was taken prisoner by the yankees. He leaves a wife and children, and many friends to mourn their irreparable loss. A. B. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society meets on Thursday next, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Pearce on Haymount.

MARRIED,

In Magnolia, on Tuesday evening, March 3d, by the Rev D. B. Nicholson, Mr. ANDREW J. FLANNER, to Miss FANNIE M. KIRKPATRICK, both of Wilmington.

Harness Horse at Auction.

TO MORROW at 12 M. I shall sell a HORSE of excellent qualities, perfectly gentle and sound, at Auction.
March 16, 1863. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r. 1t

SHOES.

A FEW cases of Men's SHOES, English manufacture, just received by
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
March 16, 1863. 11-2t

WANTED,

NORTH CAROLINA, Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes; North Carolina Treasury Notes, "Fundable," Gold and Silver. High rates paid.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 16. 11-1tw

P. S. I will meet persons having the above for sale at Jonesboro' and McIver's Depots on FRIDAY, 20th MARCH. T. S. L.

FOR SALE.

3 BOXES FANCY BAR SOAP.
FAMILY FLOUR, in bags and bbls.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Fayetteville, March 16, 1863. 11-2tpd

Just Received and for Sale.

3 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR.
H. McMILLAN.
Fayetteville, March 16, 1863. 11-2tpd

I will leave for my Co.,

(Capt. McKellar's) on 15th April. The friends of this Co. wishing to send packages and not having a preceding opportunity, it will afford me a pleasure to carry them at the above mentioned time. L. C. ROSE.

P. S. Packages may be left at Mr. Worth's store.
L. C. R.
March 14, 1863. 11

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy "WESLEY," or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 24 years of age. HENRY BULLOCK, Sr.
Lockville, [illegible] county, March 12, 1863. 11-[illegible]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 16.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 70. Lard 70.
Beef 35 by the side. 35 to 40 at retail.
Butter 1 25 to 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 50 at retail.
Cotton 20 to 22½ cts.
Cotton Yarn $4 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 15 cts. per lb., Peaches 20.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flour—Family $43 to $45; Super $40 to $43.
Forage—Fodder 3 50 to 4 00 per hundred; Hay $2 50; Shucks $2 50.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn 3 25 to 3 50. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $5. Oats 2 25. Peas $5 to $6.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 50.
Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $16 to $18; Peach Brandy $16 to $18.
Molasses—N O $6 to $8 per gallon.
Nails—None to be had.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to $4; sweet 2 50 to $3.
Rice, 17½ to 20 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 85 to $1.
Salt—Sound 15 to 18 cents per lb.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 65c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70. Wool 2 00.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 13.

Beef cattle 28 to 30. Bacon, 65 to 75. Butter $1 25. Corn $3 to $3 25. Flour, super $50. Lard 75 to 85. Molasses $6. Potatoes, sweet $3 25 to 3 75; Irish $10. Pork fresh 40 to 50. Pea Nuts $6 to $7. Rice 15 to 16. Sound Salt $8 to $10. Sugar 70 to 80 by hhd. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 70 to 75. Tallow 65 to 70. Yarn 6 50 to $7.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

60 PIECES Black and White CALICO;
100 prs Men's Eng. sewed BROGANS;
For sale by W. McINTYRE.
March 16. 11-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Pemberton & Sloan is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to E. L. Pemberton for settlement; those indebted will please call and settle by note or cash. E. L. PEMBERTON,
GEORGE SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 14, 1863.

I HAVE this day sold my interest in the firm of Pemberton & Sloan to Mr. E. L. Pemberton. All persons having any unsettled business with the said firm will call on Mr. E. L. Pemberton for settlement.
GEORGE SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 14, 1863. 11tf

NOTICE.

IN Pursuance of an act entitled "An act to amend an act to establish the Bank of Lexington, and to establish a separate Bank to be called the Bank of Graham," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Bank of Graham was duly organized on the 7th day of March 1863 by the election of R. Y. McAden President, and C. P. Mebane Cashier. Notice is hereby given that the Bills of the Bank of Lexington payable at Graham will be paid at the Bank of Graham.
C. P. MEBANE,
Cashier Bank of Graham.
C. F. LOWE,
Cashier Bank of Lexington.
March 13. 11-9tpd

CLINTON, N. C., February 16, 1863.

IN consideration of the high prices of medicines, and, in fact, of every product of the country, the Physicians of Sampson county find it necessary to increase their original rate of charges. They would respectfully appeal to all, to pay cash at least for medicines and prescriptions, and a settlement of their accounts every six months. It is impossible to practice medicine at this time successfully, without money to buy the necessary articles. The following are the rates proposed: Mileage, One Dollar per mile, Prescription, One Dollar, and an advance upon medicines that shall cover the cost of their enhanced value.
H. A. BIZZELL.
J. C. MONK.
D. REID PARKER.
W. I. THOMPSON.
C. T. MURPHY.
A. HOLMES.
A. M. LEE.
W. G. MICKS.
GEO. W. MOSELEY.
I. M. HOBBS.
March 7, 1863. 11-4t

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber's Dwelling house was robbed on the 8th of February last, and two pocket books containing notes stolen. Among them were the following: One note on Arch'd Ray for $50, dated March 24, 1862. One on M. C. Lamont for $178 30, August 15, 1861. One on Hugh Graham for $45, July 1, 1860. One on James Currie for $13, Feb. 15, 1862. One on W. S. Johnson for $10, May 29, 1861. One on Melton Baxter for $38 55, Feb 1, 1861. One on George H. Leget for $25, May 1, 1860. One on M. A. McDougald for $3 12½, July 20, 1860. One on D. W. McGugan for $181 25, Jan. 20, 1863. One on John Walker for $100, Oct. 20, 1859. One on John Walker for $100, June 1, 1860. One on Arch'd McGugan, for $622, Dec. 5, 1861. The above all payable to myself. And the following payable to me as Administrator, viz: One on Catharine Smith for $1109 65. One on Joseph Smith for $50.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of the above notes, and the makers from paying them to any one but myself. NEILL SMITH.
Robeson county, N. C., March 14, 1863. 1tpd

Horse for Sale.

A GOOD HARNESS HORSE, eight years old. Apply to Dr. R. R. ROBESON.
Kyle's Landing, March 13, 1863. 11*2tpd

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the last day of this month, I will hire out for the residue of the year, the Slaves that were owned by the late Mrs. Paulina J. Hogshead. Persons having them now in possession are notified hereby to bring them forward by that day.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Adm'r.
March 14, 1863. 11-4tpd

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Fair Haven, Moore county, on Thursday night the 13th inst., a Negro Man named BASSEL, the rise of 30 years old, a smart looking negro of common size; he has had a felon on his right thumb and the fingers on his right hand are all drawn up, so that he keeps his hand half shut; but it don't prevent his doing good work. He may be trying to get to the yankees at Newbern. I will give fifty dollars reward for said negro, delivered to me or placed where I can get him.
HARRIS TYSOR.
March 16, 1863. 11-*3tpd$2

AUCTION.

THE STOCKS and Bonds advertised for sale to-day will be sold on TUESDAY next at 12 M., at Auction:
3 Shares of the Capital Stock of Bank C. Fear;
$1,000 of 6 per cent. Bonds of N. C.;
$1,000 of 8 per cent. " "
2 Shares of Capital Stock of Western Rail Road.
At 3 P. M., on the same day, I shall sell a lot of good FURNITURE. Consisting of Sofas, Bed-steads, Beds, Chairs, and a variety of other articles.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
March 12. 10-2t

Land, Rosin and a Turpentine Still FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at Mary's Garden, on Tuesday the 28th day of April next, a tract of LAND containing about 34 acres. Also about 250 bbls. ROSIN and a 15 bbl. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the fixtures in good order. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.
JAMES JENKINS,
Adm'r of Angus Shaw, dec'd.
BENJAMIN F. SHAW.
March 9, 1863. 10-its

TAKEN UP,

AT my house, five miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear, on the 8th inst., TWO MULES. One, a frosty color, large size, and the other, a dark color, common size. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.
MARY A. GUY.
March 10, 1863. 1tpd

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES IN ROBESON COUNTY.

AT February Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Robeson county, the following persons were appointed Committees in their respective Districts for distributing the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States from Robeson county; that the Committee consist of three from each Captain's District as follows:

Alfordsville District—M McRae, D H McLean, Sion Alford.
Thompson's District—Jas D Bridgers, John Taylor, Jas C McKeller.
White House District—Henry F Pitman, Graddy H Floyd, Everitt N Nance.
Sterling's Mills District—Allen Walters, Giles Williams, Francis Floyd.
Sealey's District—Moore T Sealey, Henry T Pope, John T Pope.
Lumberton District—John R Carter, Charles Ivey, T J Morisey.
Wishart's District—Eli Wishart, Uriah Pitman, Wm Smith.
Howellsville District—William Kinlaw, John C Sinclair, Henry B Howell.
Humphrey's District—Warren Williams, Alex Humphrey, H H Ellis.
St Paul's District—William Davis, Neill McNeill, D M Currie.
Lumber Bridge District—Alex McMillan, John McInnis, Angus McDonald.
Watson's District—Dan'l S Morrison, John Leach, Alex Purcell.
Smith's District—Edmund Lilly, John P Smith, Dan'l McNeill, R S.
McCrimmon's District—A H Currie, Norman McCrimmon, David Currie.
Back Swamp District—D C McIntyre, Jacob Thompson, James P Barnes.

And it was further ordered by the Court, that the Committees above named, appoint one of their number above named to act as Chairman of the same, whose duty it shall be to report quarterly to the County Commissioner, the number of indigent soldiers' families within their respective Districts, giving the name of the head of each family, with the number of persons in the same; and that said Committee report on the 4th day of April, in Lumberton. W. J. BROWN,
Commissioner for Robeson Co.
March 10, 1863. 11*3tpd

Important to Tax Payers.

THE undersigned having been at March Term 1863 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland Co., appointed Assessors for the Fayetteville and Cross Creek Captains' Districts—hereby notify all persons owning lands and negroes in the said districts, to be and appear before the Board between Thursday 12th March 1863 and Thursday the 2d of April A. D. 1863, and render to the said Board a list of their lands, and the number, names, sex and ages of their slaves, in order that the Board may assess the value thereof.

The hours of sitting of the Board will be from 10 to 1 o'clock each day at the Store House on Hay Street, in the Town of Fayetteville, recently occupied by J. & T. Waddill. All persons failing to render their lists between the said 12th March and 2d April 1863 will be liable to pay a double Tax.
JOSEPH AREY, J. P.
DAVID ANDERSON, J. P.
THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.
HENRY L. MYROVER.
SAMUEL T. HAWLEY.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.
Fayetteville March 12. 10-6t

Cape Fear Land For Sale at Auction.

"THE McALISTER PLACE," containing 420 acres of Land, with a fine two and a half story House with basement and out-buildings, situated on the Cape Fear River, two miles from the Clarendon Bridge, Fayetteville, will be sold publicly on the premises, on the 1st day of APRIL next. Having been rented for several years, only a part of the Land is in a condition for immediate cultivation, but a good farm can be opened at a small expense in a short time. When cultivated, the place gained considerable celebrity for its garden products; and the large grape arbors yet in a healthy condition, proves its adaptedness to the growth of the Scuppernong. As those wishing to purchase are invited to make a personal inspection of the Land, no further description of it is deemed necessary. Mr. James Evans, who lives convenient, will take pleasure in showing the Land if called upon, and to those not wishing to visit it, Mr. J. A. Worth of Fayetteville will give all the information that may be wanted.

Title and possession given on day of sale.
ELIZABETH McNABB,
JOHN T. COUNCIL,
ALEX. C. McALISTER.
March 7. 10its

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, MARCH 11, 1863.

PROPOSALS for furnishing 15,000 bushels of CHARCOAL (dirt and brands excluded,) at this Arsenal and Armory, will be received until the 20th inst. Direct to the undersigned.
J. A. deLAGNEL,
10-tt] Lieut. Col. C. S. A. Comd'g.

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. Militia.

To the Captains of the respective Companies of the Reg't.

YOU and each of you with the Commissioned Officers of your companies are appointed Patrol Committee by the County Court of Cumberland, with authority to use every man in your Districts capable of performing patrol duty; and the order of said Court further directs that you forthwith and constantly perform Police duty under the direction of the commandant of the Reg't.

In obedience to said order you are hereby directed to enrol every man in your District capable of performing patrol duty, and organize a thorough Police of your District and report monthly to these Headquarters.
JNO. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Comd'g.
March 11, 1863. 10-2t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (Militia.)
RALEIGH, March 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1, current series, is hereby revoked.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen.
March 10. 10 3t

A TEACHER WANTED.

TO TAKE charge of the Rockingham, (Richmond Co.) Male Academy. Applicants must produce testimonials of good moral character and competency to teach the Latin and Greek languages, as well as the usual English branches.
Address Dr. C. C. COVINGTON,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
March 9. 10-3t

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday 20th April next, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, M.
One vacant LOT on the corner of Moore and Chatham streets.
One vacant LOT on McIver street.
Terms at sale. J. W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
March 11. 10-ts

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.
DAVID ANDERSON & CO.
Jan. 19 95-itf

Wanted to Purchase Immediately,

2 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from 8 to 10 years of age, one boy the other a girl, for which I will pay a liberal cash price. Apply at the Photographic Gallery. C. M. VANORSDELL
Feb'y 16. 3itf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, [illegible] solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863. 92ily

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Editors Observer: In a former communication, I distinctly repudiated the idea of striking off another dollar, either by the States or by the Confederate Government; but instead thereof, I recommended that the latter should issue its coupon bonds bearing at least some 10 per cent. interest, redeemable in 30 years, and assign them over to the respective States, taking federal population as the basis of that division; which bonds when received by the several Executives should be made to bear the "ear marks" of the State's indorsement, and thrown into market by the Governors aforesaid, with the limitation, that the citizens of each State should have preference at the same bid. Theoretically, there is plausibility in the plan, so far at least, as the sale of the bonds is concerned, for they would bear on their face this *double* indorsement; and while admitting that some things, though right in theory, may be yet wrong in practice, I shall attempt to show that this is not one of them, but that on the contrary, the practical working of the plan proposed will be in the highest degree beneficial to the present financial distress of the country.

I do not affirm it to be the only plan; but I do most unqualifiedly say, that unless the Government stops its excessive issues bankruptcy must ensue; and I further say, that the Government *cannot stop*, unless something *like* the plan now recommended be adopted. The practice of "funding," that is, borrowing money upon credit and issuing transferable stock bearing interest, is said to have owed its origin to the peculiar manners and customs of modern Europe, and was first resorted to by some of the minor States, and was introduced into England soon after the revolution of 1688, and has been progressively carried by that Government to a most astonishing extent; and wherever the principle originating it has been honestly adhered to, and the fund set apart considered inviolate, it has uniformly accomplished the purpose of its creation, by sustaining the credit of the Government. It was this, and this alone, that enabled Mr. Pitt in 1787 to provide for the payment of the National Debt then so seriously threatening his Government with bankruptcy.

It was paper credit thus sustained that carried on the expensive wars that ended in the downfall of Napoleon; and it is to this alone, under the providence of God, that we have now to look for a successful issue in the struggle in which we are now engaged.

Taxes have always been relied on to pay the annual interest and provide a "sinking fund" for the final liquidation of the indebtedness thus created.

Several questions are here presented as preliminaries to the main question: will the bonds be taken up, and if taken up *can* they be redeemed? And next to this comes the all-important question, *can* the Government carry on the war without having to resort to further "issues?" for it must be recollected, that in the plan now proposed, that I am opposed to the issue of another dollar by either government, Confederate or State.

I answer affirmatively, to each question,—the bonds *will* be taken; *can* be redeemed; and the war *can* be carried on without the issue of another dollar, by either Government. Will any man doubt either the ability of our people, or their readiness to make *such* an investment?

I have been informed that the Secretary of the Treasury is about bringing the $100,000,000 8 per cent. loan to a successful issue, having already requested Commissioners not to receive any more subscriptions.

This affords the best evidence of their readiness to subscribe, for it proves that they have been, and still are desirous of making further investments even at 8 per cent.

But it may be said that the one hundred million loan has so weakened the ability of our people, that they cannot much further invest. To dispel this fallacy you have only to look at their resources present and prospective.

The last export of the cotton crop was but little short of $200,000,000; and in addition to this we exported other articles (I mean the South,) amounting to $55,000,000, making in round numbers $250,000,000, the greater part of which must be measurably inactive, for I ask in what could it have been invested?

Not in lands, still less in slaves, for *neither at present* hold out sufficient inducements; but suppose that there should only be the one-half of this amount (say $125,000,000) who, I ask, hold the hundreds of millions now in circulation?

Not the yankees, for the miscreant wretches are daily counterfeiting them; not the foreigner, for he has not *yet* fully believed in our success.

No one holds it but those whose all is now embarked under the "bars and stripes" of the Confederacy, and will *they* refuse to come forward and partake of the sumptuous dish now presented?

No, sir, no; self-interest, if no higher consideration, would at once cause the "absorption" of a sufficiency of the redundant circulation, so as to produce an entire new and sanitary phase in the financial condition of the country, and the war could and would be prosecuted with new vigor, just as long as our wives bore us boy children; for I have ever maintained that the only problem that we have for solution, was less of a physical than of a financial character, and that the latter could and would yield to the wisdom of our statesmen. Would not the Government be more than compensated for the high rate of interest proposed, even viewing it as a money transaction, for we have the sanction of high authority for saying that so great is now the "super-saturation" of the currency, that the Government actually expends $5,000,000 to procure $1,000,000 of army supplies. The statement startled me; but I was convinced by the reasoning of the Judge that he was right.

The next question is, *can* the bonds be redeemed?

Now just in proportion as the scale nods affirmatively to this question, just in the same proportion is the argument strengthened, that the bonds *will be taken*, for if they *can be redeemed* this begets confidence, and confidence is the only thing that gives wings to credit.

No one will contend that the South are wanting either in the discernment to perceive, or in the "instinct" to desire a good bargain when presented.

No, Messrs. Editors, as a class, they may not, and have not, that yankee meanness and cupidity that makes the dollar their God; yet they, as a class, have the same natural instinct of "accumulativeness" with this marked difference, that they accumulate from a principle of independence and not from avarice; from a principle of self-sustaining patriotism, and not from cowardly fear.

Now for the redemption of the bonds.

He who would doubt this when the wealth and resources of our people are properly brought before him, would doubt the shining of the sun, while standing in the full blaze of its beams; yes, sir, the light upon this point is so vividly intense, that but few of its rays will be required to enlighten his pathway.

It will be conceded that the Government has the power of taxation "ad libitum" to resort to.

Look one moment upon what that may be brought to bear. The annual cotton crop including what was kept back for home consumption in times of tranquility will yield $250,000,000; besides this there will be $50,000,000 that hitherto has been sent to the enemy.

The resources enumerated are those which the South possess over the ordinary ones; besides this we have our vast landed estates, our personals and representatives of wealth in all its ordinary forms.

Of the 500,000,000 acres of land which the Confederacy now own, 60,000,000 are said to be in cultivation and are estimated to be worth $1,200,000,000; the personal property in its various forms I have seen estimated at $1,000,000,000; and superadded to all this, we have some 4,000,000 of slaves, worth at least $1,600,000,000 more.

Is not *this* meridian evidence enough to put doubt to flight; and am I not justified in saying that the man who doubts upon this point, would doubt that the sun shone at mid day?

I think that I have offered the highest degree of moral evidence of which the thing is susceptible, that the bonds will be taken and can be redeemed. In my next letter I will proceed to the only remaining question: "Whether the war can be carried on without calling to its aid any more of the notes of either the Government or the States."

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Effects of the War at the North.—While we are suffering the miseries springing from a deranged and redundant currency, it is sweet to know that the hateful Yankees, the authors of all our woes, have not escaped similar evils. From a gentleman who left New York ten days ago we have received an interesting and highly gratifying account of the condition of the currency and the markets of that great metropolis, which being its centre of trade and wealth, is a certain index of the condition of affairs throughout the North.

Our informant says that the price of every article in the market has risen two hundred and a great many of them three hundred per cent. Real estate is held at fabulous prices, and will not be sold for greenbacks at any price. A piece of coin is no more seen in circulation than it is with us. The small change consists of postal currency, individual notes, bar-room tickets, milk tickets, &c. Bank notes have long disappeared from circulation, and are hoarded by individuals who are afraid to offer them for sale lest they should be arrested for attempting to depreciate the precious greenbacks.

The North is suffering another evil of almost equal magnitude. The Alabama, Florida and Retribution have sent dismay to the hearts of the underwriters, and they refuse utterly to insure goods in Yankee bottoms. Consequently, the immense Yankee merchant navy is idle, and lies rotting at the wharves. Thousands of men are thrown out of employment, and the suffering in all the coast towns is terrible.

But by far the greatest evil that now afflicts Northern communities is the universal distrust, which, like a moral pestilence, pervades all classes. They are destitute of confidence in their currency, their army, their rulers and themselves, and with the gloomiest apprehensions look forward to the future.

Our own ills seem more endurable when we know that our enemies are suffering, even in a greater degree.—*Richmond Examiner, 9th.*

Bombardment of Vicksburg.—If there is one thing more remarkable than another connected with the bombardment of Vicksburg, it is the heroic spirit exhibited in its defence, and the little amount of damage done by the shot and shell that have poured on it for months and months. Terrific and continuous as has been the bombardment, though the enemy has been venting his fury by hurling its missiles of death at that devoted city for several long months, wonderful to say, the whole amount of damage inflicted during the long siege is summed up in two deaths, one wounded and one or two little wooden houses slightly damaged! The two men were killed during the bombardment of last summer, and the one wounded was a man whose arm was carried off last week by a bomb shell that exploded on the street—the only accident that has occurred, though the streets are filled with citizens and soldiers all through the day! That Vicksburg should have passed through such an ordeal with so little injury is wonderful, and seems providential indeed. The Yankees have wasted, it is estimated, not less than fifty thousand shell, and yet that proud little city frowns defiantly at their baffled fury, a monument to the courage and heroism of its brave defenders.—*Examiner.*

The Distress in France.—The distress in France, as well as in England, on account of the blockade of our cotton ports, is much greater than has been generally supposed. In the "Seine Inferieure," says a bold writer in one of the Paris weekly journals, there are 2,200,000 spindles, 14,000 looms, thirty-two chintz manufactories and 64,000 hand looms. Well, in ordinary times, the manufactories employ 50,000 working-men. Now-a-days they employ scarcely 20,000. Consequently thirty thousand are out of work. Each hand-loom must occupy a man and a woman or a child, in all 128,000 hands. Since the crisis five weavers out of six stand still for want of work; in other words, there are about 102,000 weavers in a state of starvation. Nor do those fare much better whose work is, either directly or indirectly, connected with the manufactories; so that the number of persons in utter destitution round Rouen is reckoned at 260,000. As night comes on all the by-streets begin to swarm with the famished spectres. In the surrounding country little boys wander up and down in quest of a few potatoes. Sometimes they are obliged to go so far in quest of them that they cannot come back home until the day after. In many a "commune" withered leaves are burned in lieu of wood or coal. No bed, no linen are to be found there. The children sleep on a bit of rotten straw, the parents on a plank. An attempt has been made to solicit private aid for the hundreds of thousands of French operatives now almost starving, but it failed altogether. In France there exists no mode of appealing with success to the public. They are fully aware that the government controls all matters of public interest, and gives out or keeps back such information as it chooses. Hence the sufferings of the operatives in France have been dreadful, and they have not been relieved, the government having but scanty means to apply to such purposes. Napoleon must soon do something for the destitute operatives that are now thronging the manufacturing districts of France, half famished. The recognition of our independence and the opening of our ports is the easiest mode of relieving their wants.

Pertinent Question.—The Charleston Courier says:

"Brigadier-General Robert Toombs has resigned from the army, and our brethren of the press are indulging in speculations as to the cause. Is it not strange that no one asked the more pertinent question, "why he was appointed a Brigadier?"

FREDERICKSBURG, March 9.—"You are almost starved out at Vicksburg," cried a Yankee picket across the river the other day. 'Oh, no! plenty of mules left!' was the reply. "Do you eat mules?' inquired the Yankee. "Certainly," said the Confederate. "We have plenty of beef and mutton," said the Yankee. "That makes you run so, you eat so much sheep," retorted the Confederate. "You all will make some money by going as substitutes under the Conscript bill," said a Confederate picket to a Yankee. "Don't care about making money that way, I am going home," replied the Yankee.

THE NORTHWESTERN QUESTION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 5.

To the Editor of the Whig: I have just received a letter from one of the most accomplished and influential of my constituents, a few extracts from which I send you for publication in your useful and patriotic paper. The writer of this letter is one of the largest planters in the South, has given as much attention to the questions connected with the present war as any man now living, and is the worthy occupant of a place of high official trust under the Confederate Government. Daily do I receive similar letters from every part of the South, and I feel well assured that, in the army and out of it, ninety-nine hundredths of our people concur fully with my respected correspondent in all he says touching the importance of weakening the enemy, by detaching, if practicable, the States of the Northwest from their present connection with the Lincoln despotism. *Army contractors*, and others personally interested in prolonging the war, doubtless hold different language, but their influence is too limited to justify the least apprehension as to their being able to prevent a termination of hostilities by the adoption of such expedients as are recommended in the extracts transmitted; none of which are at all incompatible with a vigorous prosecution of the war.

H. S FOOTE.

Hon. H. S. Foote, Richmond:—Dear Sir:—Your efforts to suggest some plan by which the war might be shortened, have been praiseworthy. So little had been indicated north of the Ohio river that it left every *more* on our part open to serious objections.

Time and effects produced by the valor of our troops, seem to have given existence to a *sentiment* which deserves a watchful attention from statesmen of the South.

This sentiment is found among the agricultural interests in the "Northern" Valley of the Mississippi river, and mainly among the old Democrats of that region. We occupy a position now, and have always done so, that we could *not* make *proposals* to the *Lincoln Government*. That is the true position still. To that, we bid defiance; but to the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois, and other States of the Northern Valley of the Mississippi, which may come to their conclusions, I hold a different policy to be correct. We should meet their resolutions with all the concessions which we can consistently make in trade and general commerce, including, of course, the free navigation of the Mississippi river, upon conditions, thus:

1st. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, and perhaps Ohio, shall form the "*Northern Confederacy*."

2d. Both Confederacies, "Southern," and "Northern," to be politically independent. All the slave States to belong to the "Southern Confederacy."

3d. A league between the two, offensive and defensive; and runaway slaves to be returned; the navigation of the Mississippi river and free trade, and "*imports*" at *our Tariff*.

Advantages to both Confederacies. The "*Southern Confederacy*" obtains peace. A strong *Ally* in war, and protection to slavery. Her independence acknowledged by the Northern Confederacy, which will be sufficient. She obtains for her *seaboard cities* the importations for both Confederacies, and *their freight* on her rivers and railroads.

The "*Northern Confederacy*" gets rid of the responsibility of slavery. It may assume whatever portion of the *immense war debt now existing*, they may decide on.

It secures *importations* at our low tariff. It secures its former market in the *South* for its agricultural productions, and the same use of the great Mississippi river. Its political independence gives position and place to its rising statesmen. Its topography and unity of pursuit, institutions and labor, secure harmony in legislation, and promise great prosperity. The two together secure the adjacent territories, a very important point: as they cannot be united to the remnant of the old United States, lying East; including New England, which brought on the *war*. The two Confederacies would become the "great power" of the American Continent.

The "*Southern Confederacy*," based upon *slave labor*, would always preponderate in *intellect*; and would control.

I present this to your well stored, prolific mind, as an outline of what may come out of a wise course, in meeting the *sentiment* of the North-West, heretofore alluded to.

It is true they have fought us; invaded our country and wronged us terribly; but that is *done*, and cannot be recalled. It is a matter of incalculable advantage to our Confederacy—to stop the sacrifice of *life*, and of some importance to limit the debt, and restore our citizens to their homes. Concessions can be made to the "Northern Confederacy" formed of the States named, which will stop the war and will benefit us at the same time. As a cotton planter, and slave owner, I would greatly prefer the league, on the terms mentioned, to separate independence, with the enmity of that people to the institution of slavery. As soon as they are disconnected from slavery, it will cease to be discussed, everywhere.

If we are not strong, it may generate *another war*. The league gives great strength. Under this league can be embraced what they *mean* by *reconstruction*. That is, their position will be as good, or better than before, and 22 States will be in the league, instead of 33. But the New England States, New Jersey, Delaware, &c., are of no importance to them. They have secured the market and trade, and for these they were fighting; and are also politically disconnected from slavery. Indeed they thus obtain all they are contending for. They say they are *not* fighting to free the slaves. We obtain all we are contending for.

I find ultra men, unwilling to do anything, but fight on. *They are not in the army.* I have been with the army since its organization. I know the opinion and sentiment of the army. They have suffered sufficiently, and desire peace.

If the North-West are met, on the basis proposed herein, I think we will enter the wedge which will sunder the present authorities conducting the war. Lincoln will carry on the war during his administration, if he can get the support of these States. We then should be on the alert, and, if possible, deprive him of this portion of his army. The balance we can whip, very soon, if necessary. We can conquer a peace from them; but that will not be necessary. If Indiana and Illinois withdraw the war will close. With these proposals before them, they won't fight longer. The other States named will follow, or some of them at least.

If this be neglected on our part, the leading men may be offered positions which would neutralize their efforts.

These States are a part of the Mississippi Valley, and their true alliance is with the South. They are an agricultural people, and so are we; but their products are different from ours, and hence the advantages in a commercial league.

Negotiations must begin some time—fighting alone won't adjust a difficulty.

I have seen so little of the proceedings of Congress, that I am ignorant of what has been discussed.

The prominent idea is this. We make no proposition to the Government, but we should put in some shape what we will do wish certain States, so as to induce them to cease warring.

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: Perhaps it may be interesting to some to review again the history of our Chief Magistrate.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Ky., in 1805, and while an infant moved to Mississippi with his father, Samuel Davis, who had been a revolutionary soldier. He entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., but left without finishing the course and went to West Point in 1824, where he graduated in 1828, No. 23 in a class of 33 members. He remained in the U. S. Army till 1835—being the seven years required to serve after leaving West Point,—when he resigned and engaged in planting. He was 2d Lieutenant in Infantry from 1828 to 1833; 1st Lieutenant in Dragoons from 1833 to 1835; and was Adjutant of Dragoons and served in the Quartermaster Department at different times. He served in some of the Indian Wars and is said to have captured the celebrated Black Hawk. In 1844 he was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in Mississippi; in 1845 he was a member of the U. S. Congress, and about the same time was defeated for Governor; in 1846 he was made Colonel of the 1st Regiment Miss. Vol. (Rifles,) in which capacity he served in the Mexican War. He displayed much gallantry and skill in Mexico, and was severely wounded on one occasion. While in Mexico in 1847 he was tendered the appointment of Brigadier General, but declined it, and in the same year he was appointed U. S. Senator to fill an unexpired term, till 1851, when he was re-elected for six years. He was Secretary of War under Pierce from 1853 to 1857, from which time he was U. S. Senator from Mississippi till that State seceded. During a great portion of his Senatorial career he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs; and while at the head of the War Department he managed its affairs with more ability and success than any of his predecessors. His rule was to encourage merit and sterling worth wherever found, and many of the present officers in the U. S. Army owe their prominence and promotion to him. Feeling a warm interest in McClellan, and entertaining a high appreciation of his worth and talents, he sent him with two others to take observations of the siege of Sevastopol, and gain from the Eastern World any information of value to military science.

In 1835 he married a daughter of Gen. Taylor, and some years after her death he married his present wife, Verina Howell, an amiable and excellent lady, daughter of a wealthy commission merchant of New Orleans, and grand-daughter of Gov. Howell of New Jersey, of Revolutionary memory.

President Davis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs some 140 lbs. He has a well-formed and intellectual head, with forehead bulging out considerably, aquiline nose and compressed lip. The cheek bones are prominent, causing the cheeks to appear hollow; his hair is of dark color, mixed probably with gray; and his face is of sallow paleness, but with his keen, steady, dark eye, shows much more color, boldness and animation, than is usually represented in the pictures we see. He wears no whiskers except under his chin and around his throat; and one of his eyes is said to be defective in sight, but this would escape observation.

From his manners and appearance one would naturally, at first, regard him as dignified, morose, and even repulsive; but farther acquaintance removes much of this impression, and Mr. Davis appears an agreeable, earnest, candid, accomplished and interesting gentleman. His voice is on an elevated key, distinct and full, and although a little rough is not unpleasant.

As a public speaker, he is practical and impressive, inspiring solemnity and inducing conviction. He neither drives the imagination to the giddy heights of eloquence and intellectual splendor, nor stoops below honor to tickle popular fancy and popular applause; but appealing more to the moral than the sensual attributes of the soul, he speaks what he feels and seems what he is, with that peculiar eloquence which truth, directed to the conscience, always imparts.

He is of Episcopalian persuasion and was confirmed two or three months ago I learn, and with his family attends St. Paul's Church regularly. On his withdrawal from the U. S Senate, after the secession of Mississippi, he showed, by a very able and powerful speech which did honor to his head and heart, that he fully realized the awful responsibility of the issue forced upon us. It was with deep and unfeigned regret that he felt it his duty to relinquish that government which he had served so long and so faithfully, and for which he had cherished such a filial attachment. On that occasion Mr. Davis rose calm and collected, and although the blood of the nation was hot and the popular heart throbbed with agitation, his magnanimity and sincerity extorted admiration and sympathy even from his enemies. With eyes downcast and body motionless, and in a calm, manly, emphatic tone, he said, in substance: "I now leave you for other and different duties, and will never again mingle with you as I have done for so many years. If I have done any one of you injustice, I now ask forgiveness. If in debate or otherwise, I have ever wounded any Senator's feelings, given insult, or violated courtesy or confidence, I now retract it all. I have been devoted to our once noble government; and I have tried faithfully in the various distinguished positions I have been honored with, to promote its prosperity, purity and durability. I have given the best season of my manhood to the sustaining of the Constitution and the Laws, even when violated and trampled on by others. I have borne aloft that once proud flag amid the roar of battle, and freely poured out my blood in my country's cause. We of the South have offered you compromises—we have yielded every thing save honor and liberty, that the government inherited from our fathers might not be disrupted and devastated, and in vain. But, gentlemen, appealing to a just God for the rectitude of our intentions, we do solemnly vow that to such outrageous violation of the Constitution, such insane fanaticism, such usurpation, and such sectional, tyrannical, constant and dangerous legislation, we will never, *never*, NEVER submit."

I have had from the first an unwavering confidence in President Davis. This is however my own opinion. I know there are some whose judgment is entitled to respect that do not entertain favorable sentiments towards our chief Executive; and when I find my opinion erroneous then I will change it, but not before.

Although Mr. Davis may have occasionally displayed an unyielding, unaccommodating spirit, we have found in him that tenacity of purpose and those sterling reliable qualities so requisite for a leader in such a crisis. It would be invidious exaggeration to say that all our success and achievement result from his efforts. But he has shaped the means to the end, fitted the cause to the effect, and so directed the details of our national progress and maintained such a consistent firmness amid all the ebbs and flows of popular opinion and prejudice, that the people find a soothing consolation in confidently relying on the wisdom, the ability and the patriotism of their President. He has given caste, character, prestige, to our government at home and abroad, and proved to an unwilling world that he and the government he represents are not the creatures of circumstance nor the slaves of expediency. With a sagacity superior to that of most of our public men, he formed a more correct conception of the character of our enemies and the Revolution which has drenched our unfortunate country in fraternal blood. He insisted that our army be raised for five years, but his recommendation was overruled. He predicted the first serious difficulty of our enemy,—that of finance, and time has verified the prophecy. King Cotton has not yet driven his brother kings of the east into a supplicating attitude; foreign recognition has been an empty shadow, nor have political divisions yet weakened the hopes of the North; but their debt and financial system is the yawning abyss that threatens to engulf them. He has pursued the same course, unmoved by praise, unmindful of slander, with the success of our cause and the welfare of our country as his highest objects. While the country was enshrouded in gloom and when despondency hung like a pall over the land, with the courage of a hero and the heart of a patriot he lifted his eyes heavenward and rising with the emergency he led the ship of State over the waves of adversity. As has been said by one of the noblest and ablest men of the nation, "President Davis, unlike most leaders of revolutions and with the doom of the chief of traitors full before him in case of failure, has not found it necessary to trespass on the rights of the humblest citizen." Deriving his youthful impressions among the Northern people, having long associated with their best and worst men in the field and in the cabinet, in the National councils and in private life, with a pure and proud record behind him, and with the confidence and admiration of a powerful people around him,—a soldier, a statesman, a christian,—I know of no man more

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis has four or five small children, the oldest—little Jeff—is certainly a "bird," if not a "spoiled chicken." He is a rare specimen of Young America, Jr., is at home in a row among other little boys, often "comes out" the crowd, and generally sets the nursery and whole juvenile dom in an uproar. He can use more profanity, turn over more furniture, torment more cats, and invent more scenes of devilment, than all the little boys within his father's political jurisdiction. Inheriting the military qualities of his ancestors he is skilled in all manner of *infantry*; and if they are correct who say old *Jeff* is the embodiment of self-will and obstinacy, little Jeff is certainly a "chip off the old block."

Truly, yours, LONG GRABS.

GEN. WHITING'S DIVISION

Several writers have been discussing, in the Richmond Whig, the conduct of different portions of our army in the Richmond battles. In the latest article on the subject we find the following high compliment to Gen. Whiting and his Division. After describing the very strong position of the enemy, and the failure to drive him from it, the writer says,—

The battle commenced about two o'clock P. M., and at six o'clock P. M., the enemy still held his position. About this hour the scene changed. The division of Gen. Whiting arrived on the open field, in front of the enemy's left wing, which had hitherto successfully repelled all attacks upon it. The regiments were immediately deployed, and, by a skillful and gallant charge of the whole division, the enemy's entire left wing was instantly overthrown, when the centre and right wing, which were hotly pressed by Longstreet and Jackson, also gave way, and the victory was thus achieved—the siege of Richmond raised, and the Capital of the Republic saved. In this charge, Gen. Whiting's division was joined on its right by the brigade of Gen. Pickett, which behaved with distinguished gallantry, and deserves a full share of the honor of carrying such a formidable position.

The brigade of Gen. R. H. Anderson, held in reserve, was then ordered by Gen. Longstreet to move forward, which it did in excellent order, and, on reaching the front, met a fresh regiment of the enemy, which it handsomely dispersed and sent flying with its beaten and terror-stricken comrades. The sun was now about setting, and our army pursued the retreating foe, during which they kept up a desultory and running fight, and darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our troops bivouacked where they halted, and the enemy retreated, during the night, over the "Grape-vine bridge" to the south side of the Chickahominy, and rejoined McClellan.

Gen. Whiting's division was composed of two brigades and two field batteries, viz:

Gen. Hood's Texas brigade, consisting of the 1st, 4th and 5th Texas and 18th Georgia regiments, the infantry of the Hampton Legion, and Balthis' Virginia battery.

Col. Laws' brigade, consisting of the 4th Alabama, 2d and 11th Mississippi, and 6th North Carolina regiments, and Rielley's North Carolina battery.

The strength of the division was 5,300 men, and in this charge it lost, in twenty minutes, 1,016 in killed and wounded: This charge for its desperate valor and glorious results, rivals that of the immortal McDonald at "Wagram."

My position on this memorable and glorious day, was that of Aid de-Camp. I saw the movements to which I refer, and twenty-eight years of experience in the profession of arms, embracing two previous wars, gives me some confidence in judging of them.

In referring to these matters now, my only object is to pay the homage of a Virginian to justice, patriotism and heroic valor.

The Authentic Statement of the Late Col. C. C. Tew's Fall.—The Rev. Mr. Watson, former Chaplain of the Second North Carolina Regiment, having inquired of Gen. J. B. Gordon, who was at the battle of Sharpsburg, Colonel of an Alabama Regiment, the particulars of Col. Tew's fall, received the following reply:

COAL MINES, ALA., February 2, 1863.

Rev. A. A. Watson—Dear Sir: Yours of the 17th inst., asking the particulars of the lamented Col. Tew's death is just received, and I hasten to give them. Permit me, in the first place, to say that I sympathise most deeply with his family and friends. He was a great loss to them, to the service and to his State. I had not known him long, but quite long enough to learn to honor and admire him. My first acquaintance with him was on the battle field of Malvern Hill, and I was at once impressed with his dignity, his modesty and particularly gentlemanly deportment. I speak of his modesty, for in the confusion of the battle we were thrown together, and it was necessary for one of us to command the other. It was in refusing the command that this virtue was exhibited. At Sharpsburg, after the battle had been progressing for some hours, D. H. Hill's Division was ordered to a different position. In arranging the line of battle Gen. G. B. Anderson's Brigade was drawn up on the right of Rhodes' Brigade, to which I belonged. My regiment was on the right of the latter brigade—Col Tew's on the left of the former. This brought his regiment and mine in contact—his immediately on my right. As the enemy was forming his line in our front Col. Tew and I went forward some distance to reconnoitre. As the enemy advanced we went back to our lines, and in going back to his position Col. Tew passed along my line. The enemy came up rapidly, and we stopped to discuss the probabilities of the result, when the advance of the enemy came within range. We were very near each other, and still talking together, when the first volleys were discharged at my regiment, his not yet having become engaged, and a fatal shot passed through his head, killing him instantly. He never spoke or breathed afterwards. I was wounded in the leg at the same time, and finally in the face. This blow knocked me down and senseless. I was carried from the field just before the battle was over, and consequently could not have his body brought from the field. I regret this exceedingly. He fell immediately on the line of my regiment, and in the midst of many of the bravest and best of men.

I am, my dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. GORDON.

Special Session of the Supreme Court.—We learn that a special session of the Supreme Court of this State will be held in this City, this week, to consider and determine whether Gen. Martin is entitled to hold the office of Adjutant General, which has recently been declared vacant by the Legislature. Chief Justice Pearson and both his associates, Judges Battle and Manly, are in attendance.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Sale of Bonds.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the sale of bonds by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., President of the Chatham Railroad Company. These bonds furnish an opportunity for a good investment.—*Ib.*

Mars and Cupid.—General Hardee, of the Confederate Army, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Reedy, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., sister to the wife of Gen. John H. Morgan, a few days since. The marriage took place at Tullahoma.

WAR NEWS.

Exciting Rumors from Below.—Passengers from Goldsboro' last evening brought a rumor that the enemy were advancing from Newbern in the direction of Kinston, and that on Saturday night the advance was in nine or ten miles of the latter place. The force of the enemy variously estimated at from six to twelve thousand.

We were told also that a skirmish took place on Friday below Kinston, in the neighborhood of Core Creek, between ours and the enemy's pickets and that forty of our men were taken prisoners and a few killed on each side—one report says five Yankees and two of our men.—*Ral. Progress, 9th.*

We learn from an intelligent officer from Goldsboro' yesterday that our loss was only two men in the skirmish below Kinston on Friday. The enemy on Saturday, in what force it is not known, were at White Oak river on the Onslow line, below Trenton, and about 21 or 22 miles from Newbern. The entire force at Newbern is thought to be thirteen or fourteen regiments, probably not more than 5,000 to 6,000 effective men.—*Raleigh Progress, 10th.*

KINSTON, March 9.—Editors State Journal: The enemy has disappeared. There is a rumor that they are making their way towards Richlands, Onslow county, on a thieving expedition. Their number is not supposed to exceed 1200.

The Situation at Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, March 10.—From a gentleman just down from Fredericksburg, we learn that all is quiet there. The condition of the roads imposes on both sides the necessity of keeping the peace for the present. In the mean time General Hooker is actively at work trying to repair the demoralization of his army, and to get it in trim for the opening of the good weather. It is believed that reinforcements have been recently sent him from Washington, and that his army has been strengthened by some fifteen or eighteen thousand men. There is a great deal of stir and activity observed in the enemy's camp, and the indications are that he contemplates and is preparing for an advance movement. We are assured that the rumors we have had of the Yankee army abandoning Fredericksburg and changing its base of operations, are mere idle stories. There was never anything of the kind. The whole Yankee army has been there all the time, hovering and looking down on Fredericksburg like a vulture on a carcass.

It is not prudent to speak of our own army. It is enough to say that the condition and spirit of our men were never better.—*Examiner.*

From Vicksburg.—ATLANTA, March 8.—We are authorized on the statement of a gentleman direct from Vicksburg to contradict the Yankee statement contained in our last issue, that all the Yankee fleet had passed through the canal cut around Vicksburg. This gentleman, who lives not far from Vicksburg, says, not only has no boat yet passed, but no gunboat will ever pass through. This is certainly gratifying news, conveyed by a gentleman whose knowledge of the country entitles it to great weight.—*Int.*

From Vicksburg.—VICKSBURG, March 9.—One of the enemy's gunboats approached opposite the city, on the other side of the peninsula, and threw a few shell, all but one falling short. Nobody hurt on our side. Our batteries did not reply. The enemy are reported moving their batteries higher up the river. Two gunboats were seen in the canal yesterday, supposed to be removing troops from opposite Warrenton.

The enemy at Florence, Alabama.—MOBILE, March 7.—Reliable information has been received that the Yankees have gone up the Tennessee river to Florence, Alabama, with a fleet of gunboats. About 400 cavalry were landed, and were destroying everything in their route through Franklin and Lawrence counties. Latest accounts say they were marching from Moulton, in Lawrence county, southwest through Marion county, in a direct line towards Aberdeen, Mississippi.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 4th and 5th have been received. The news is not of much interest.

It was reported and believed that the "rebels were evacuating Vicksburg." Letters from the army in the vicinity of Vicksburg announce that the expedition under the command of Gen. Washburne, to open the Yazoo Pass, has been entirely successful and promises to furnish the key to the capture of that rebel stronghold.

A fight is announced near Murfreesboro,' Tenn. It is said that an expedition of one thousand cavalry and one thousand six hundred infantry left Murfreesboro' on Monday morning and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town, with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and eighty privates and nine officers captured. There were also captured three hundred new saddles and accoutrements and a large collection of official orders and papers, together with the private baggage of the enemy. The enemy engaged was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was but half that of the rebels. Rosecrans's official report of the action states that his cavalry "went in with sabres, and whipped the rebels in three minutes."

Dates from Hilton Head, February 27th, state that the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the attack on Charleston.

General Foster returned to his command at Newbern Friday, and everything was quiet there at that time.

It was reported in New York that Fort McAlister had been captured on the 27th ult., by a New York Regiment with a loss of 150!

The New Jersey Democrats had an immense mass meeting on the 4th. Strong resolutions were adopted denunciatory of the usurpations of Congress and the Executive, taking strong State rights ground, and calling on the people of the State to show firmness and courage in this emergency.

In the Legislature of Wisconsin, a resolution demanding an armistice, a convention, &c., was defeated by a vote of 25 yeas to 68 nays.

Gen. Siegel has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and gone home. Insuperable difficulties in his intercourse with the commander-in-chief are alleged as the reasons for his resignation.

The New York Tribune states that the sum total of the appropriation bill just passed by the Yankee Congress, is $2,227,000,000 (two billions and two hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars.)

Gold has declined to 67 cents premium.

Foreign advices are to the 20th ult. Advices from Paris mention a contract for a Confederate loan to have been received for three millions of pounds in bonds at seven per cent, exchangeable against cotton. The Times' city article says: "As the Government possesses all the means of transport from the interior to other ports, the cotton thus hypothecated will be first available for shipment to Europe. The price at which the bonds are to be issued has not transpired."

Meetings, lectures, &c., in favor of Lincoln's emancipation policy, are of daily occurrence in various parts of England, and imposing demonstrations were expected at the Amphitheatre at Liverpool.

The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London about $200,000 in specie, to meet the demands of the interest on the bonds of the State of Alabama, till July 1864.